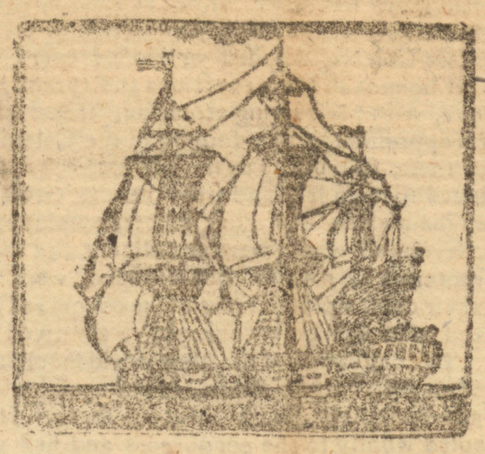
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania or GENERAL



POCKET THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of September 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pondicherry to his friend in London.

"NOTHING but the Pondicherry and Mahie buſineſs keeping us all employed for moſt part of this and laſt year, hindered me from writing to you much ſooner.

"Our detachment under the command of Col. Braithwaite, conſiſted of three companies of artillery, one battalion of European infantry, and three battalions of Seapoys; the laſt of which arrived at Tillecherry the 14th ult. Two of the battalions of Seapoys, with the engineers, arrived ſome time before, were encamped at the extremity of our boundaries, when the Europeans arrived, and had taken poſſeſſion of ſome advanced poſts on hills, within gun ſhot of two French poſts, from whence they had been fired upon. The European infantry were put into pandals to the northward of Tillecherry, till their camp equipage ſhould arrive, which did not happen till after the ſurrender of the place. A ſummons was ſent in on the 16th, and the uſual anſwer received. A battery was begun by the Seapoys within 300 yards of the enemy's neareſt poſt, a ſtrong work on an eminence, called Correchy, the 18th at night, but not near finiſhed; and on the morning of the 19th, a flag of truce came out with articles of capitulation for the ſurrender of Mahie and dependencies. In the evening of this day we were put in poſſeſſion of Correchy, and the ſucceeding morning in that of the reſt, as you will ſee by a copy of the articles of capitulation, which I have been enabled to ſend you, though very badly writ, as I had no time to copy it fair. Not a ſhot fired on our part, but a few on theirs; no lives loſt on either ſide, and but part of our detachment encamped before the place.

"This place by nature is very ſtrong to the Northward (from which quarter our attack was to have been continued;) to the Southward they had laboured hard to put the place in a defencible ſtate, and by joining ſeveral out poſts by fortified works, in hopes of ſuccours from France, or Heyder Ally, they had made the place too extenſive for their ſmall garriſon, which conſiſted but of about 150 Europeans, 300 ſeapoys, called Regulars, and the troops of a neighbouring petty Prince, not well attached to their intereſt. Notwithſtanding which, the various obſtacles which hindered an attack from the Southward, and the ſtrength of the place to the Northward, ought to have enabled them to have ſtood out long enough to have ſaved their characters as ſoldiers. They ſay they apprehended a general aſſault, and no quarter.

"Our detachment (excepting the under-mentioned, which remain here with Colonel Braithwaite himſelf) are ordered to reimbark immediately on board of two 40 gun ſhips belonging to the Company from Bengal, two 20 gun ſhips from Bombay, and two tranſports; the whole to be landed at Madras, except one battalion of Seapoys, which goes to Madura from Anjengo.

"The troops which ſtay here are, one company of artillery, one company of European infantry; and a battalion and a half of Seapoys. It is thought the place will be deſtroyed immediately. Commodore Sir Edward Vernon left this for Bombay after the ſurrender, with the ſhips Rippon, Aſia, Coventry, and Sea Horſe. The two laſt, with the company's armed veſſels, brought our detachment from Anjengo, to which place we marched by land through the Trevancore country, at an immenſe expence to the officers, as the Madras Committee refuſed the uſual indulgence of double batty on this occaſion. The Aſia man of war brought ſtores for the reduction of this place from Bombay. We hope that the Bombayers mean doing ſomething to retrieve their late misfortune with the Marattas after this monſoon, as in this caſe we expect our party which remain here will be ordered to join them. I ſuppoſe you have heard from better informed correſpondents the late unfortunate (not to term it worſe) affair which the Bombayers have had with the Marattas, wherein they gave up Ragaboy, to get themſelves off. Colonel Goddard's detachment have been arrived ſafe for ſome time paſt at Surat from Calcutta over land."

ARTICLES of Capitulation for MAHIE.

PROPOSITION made by Monſieur Bernard Picot, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Lieut. Colonel of infantry, and Governor for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of Mahie, and its dependencies, on the Malabar Coaſt, to John Braithwaite, Eſquire, Commander of his Britiſh Majeſty's troops encamped before Mahie, for the reduction of that place and its dependencies.

Anſwer. Capitulation for Mahie, Fort St. George, Condi, Dauphin, Chimburra, and all poſſeſſions held by the French nation as dependencies upon Mahie.

Article I. The European garriſon ſhall march out of the place with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, to ſurrender themſelves at the Engliſh camp. The officers ſhall keep their arms, and the whole ſhall be carried to France at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. The Indian garriſon, after having quitted their arms, ſhall be at liberty to go whereſoever they pleaſe; nor ſhall any perſon have power to trouble or moleſt them for having ſerved the French.

The inhabitants of Mahie, whether Europeans or natives, and every other perſon ſhall not be ſubject to any difficulties for having taken up arms in defence of the colony. Every deſerter from the Engliſh, whether European or native, who may poſſibly be found, ſhall not be puniſhed or proſecuted on account of the ſaid deſertion. The ſick in the hoſpital ſhall be carefully attended and maintained until their perfect recovery, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; as alſo the ſurgeons.

Anſwer. The Britiſh troops muſt be put in immediate poſſeſſion of Courichy; the garriſon of Fort St George, and Chimburra, muſt be delivered up to morrow morning at ſix o'clock preciſely, to ſuch officers and troops as the Colonel ſhall think proper to ſend to take poſſeſſion of them. The gates having been delivered up to the Britiſh troops, the French garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war. Then the French flag muſt be ſtruck, and the Engliſh hoiſted. The French troops having laid down their arms, ſhall be marched priſoners to Tillecherry. It ſhall be permitted to the officers to wear their ſwords, and they ſhall meet with every other indulgence, upon giving their paroles. The forts Mahie, Condi, and Dauphin, muſt be given up to-morrow evening at five o'clock in the ſame manner and form as Fort St. George and Chimburra. The French garriſon ſhall be liberally ſubſiſted as priſoners, according to their rank and condition, by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. They ſhall be carried to Bombay, from whence they ſhall be conveyed either to England or France, as the diſpatches hereafter received from Europe ſhall render it neceſſary; of which the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay ſhall be Judges. At all events, they ſhall be well entertained, and ſent in convenient ſhips, at the expence of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

The ſick remaining at Mahie ſhall have the ſame care taken of them as the Engliſh troops, by their ſurgeons; and thoſe who have the good fortune to recover their health ſhall be treated tenderly, and ſhall be ſent to Bombay to join their corps.

The native troops in the ſervice of France muſt march out of garriſon at the ſame time as the French troops, and lay down their arms with them. For the reſt of this article, granted.

II. Every officer and ſoldier, let them be who they will, ſhall preſerve their eſtates, moveable and immoveable. Mr. Picot, Governor of the place for the King, and Mr. de Ploſey, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, and ſecond Governor for the King of the ſaid place, ſhall have convoy to France, with every deſirable convenience for them, their families, domeſtics and effects.

Mr. De Menviele, Captain of the Pondicherry regiment, and Commander of the troops in this garriſon, ſhall be indulged with leave to go to Pondicherry to join his family, who are there under the Engliſh government.

All the effects belonging to the officers and ſoldiers ſhall not be ſubjected to any ſearch or examination.

Anſwer. It will depend upon the Governor and Council of Bombay, whether the parties mentioned are to go to France or to England. In caſe of the latter, their baggage muſt be ſearched; and it will not be permitted to them to carry merchandize or contraband goods, which may prejudice the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. For the reſt of this article, granted.

III. To every officer, and the troops of the garriſon, ſhall be allowed a ſuitable maintenance, as well as their paſſage to Europe, all at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. The ſame ſubſiſtance and the ſame paſſage ſhall be equally granted to every perſon employed in the adminiſtration, whether civil or judicial; as alſo to every perſon in the King's ſervice at Mahie.

Anſwer. Granted, at the expence of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

IV. The artillery, arms, ammunition, and proviſions, and all effects belonging to the King, ſhall be ſurrendered and delivered, in good faith. There ſhall be two inventories prepared, one for each party.

Anſwer. Three inventories muſt be prepared; one for Colonel Braithwaite, one for the Engliſh Commiſſaries named by the Colonel to receive the ſtores, and one for Monſieur Picot. That which is for Colonel Braithwaite, muſt be counterſigned by Monſ. Picot; that for the Engliſh Commiſſary, muſt be ſigned by the French Commiſſary; that which will remain with Monſ. Picot, ſhall, after the receipt of the articles contained in it, be counterſigned by Colonel Braithwaite.

V. The fortifications, buildings civil and military, and every other royal and public edifice, ſhall be preſerved in their actual ſtate.

Anſwer. The fortifications, buildings civil and military, and all other royal and public edifices, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

VI. The inhabitants, whether European or natives, of whatever nation, ſhall preſerve an entire property in their goods, funds, and moveable veſſels and merchandize. In ſhort, the poſſeſſion of every thing not expoſed to any loſs.

The public archives belonging to the inhabitants, as well as thoſe of the tribunal of Juſtice, Regiſter, Notary, and Parochial, ſhall be reſpected and preſerved.

Anſwer. Granted; except as to arms and military ſtores, which muſt be delivered up to the Engliſh commander, although they ſhould be the private property of individuals. As alſo muſt all papers of government, and correſpondence with the country power, of whatever nation or country.

VII. The free exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Romiſh Religion ſhall be preſerved without moleſtation; the Eccleſiaſtics and Miſſionaries ſhall preſerve privileges annexed to their characters, nor ſhall they ſuffer any damage in their poſſeſſions, goods, lands, or buildings.

Anſwer. Granted, provided they do not attempt to make proſelytes among the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or the natives in the ſervice of the Company; and that they behave with decorum and due obedience to the ordinance of the Engliſh government.

VIII. The moment the place is taken poſſeſſion of, ſafeguards ſhall be granted wherever demanded, and every uſual precaution muſt be taken for preſerving good order.

Anſwer. The contents of this article would have been obſerved by every Engliſh Commander, had they never been mentioned. Granted.

IX. Having no knowledge of a declaration of war between the two nations, we make here the uſual proteſtations and reclamations.

Anſwer. Granted.

(Signed) PICOT.

Mahie, March 19, 1779.

Notwithſtanding all that may be contained in the foregoing articles, the Engliſh Commandant of Mahie ſhall be at free liberty to quarter his officers and ſoldiers in any houſes of private individuals; and he ſhall be entirely maſter, to impriſon or puniſh any one who ſhall act contrary to the rules of good order and diſcipline; and from the day after the ſurrender of Fort Mahie, &c. no military perſon in the ſervice of France will be permitted to be in Mahie without the leave of the Engliſh Commandant, which may be readily granted to perſons behaving as they ought to do.

(Signed) J. BRAITHWAITE.

Head Quarter, Maylan,
March 19, 1779.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

TO BE SOLD,
A LARGE HOUSE in Germantown, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and on a good lot of about ſix or ſeven acres, whereon is an orchard with ſundry kinds of beſt fruit trees, and a large and beautiful garden; the houſe has good cellars under the whole, with a vault convenient for the keeping meat, milk, butter, &c. in warm weather, a kitchen adjoining, and a pump of excellent water in the yard; ſtables and ſundry other buildings. For further particulars enquire at the Office of THOMPSON and ARMITT, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or of the Printer.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

From Dr. ROBERTSON's HISTORY of AMERICA.

THE first visible consequence of the establishments made by the Spaniards in America, was the diminution of the ancient inhabitants, to a degree equally astonishing and deplorable. I have already, on different occasions, mentioned the disastrous influence under which the connection of the Americans with the people of our hemisphere commenced, both in the Islands, and in several parts of the Continent, and have touched upon various causes of their rapid consumption. Wherever the inhabitants of America had resolution to take arms in defence of their liberty and rights, many perished in the unequal contest, and were cut off by their fierce invaders. But the greatest desolation followed after the sword was sheathed, and the conquerors were settled in tranquility. It was in the Islands, and in those provinces of the Continent which stretch from the Gulf of Trinidad to the confines of Mexico, that the fatal effects of the Spanish dominion were first and most sensibly felt. All these were occupied either by wandering tribes of hunters or by such as had made but small progress in cultivation and industry. When they were compelled by their new masters to take up a fixed residence, and to apply to regular labour; when tasks were imposed upon them disproportioned to their strength, and were exacted with unrelenting severity; they possessed not vigour either of mind or body to sustain this unusual load of oppression. Dejection and despair drove many to end their lives by violence. Fatigue and famine destroyed more. In all those extensive regions, the original race of inhabitants wasted away; in some it was totally extinguished. In Mexico, where a powerful and martial people distinguished their opposition to the Spaniards, by efforts of courage worthy of a better fate, great numbers fell in the field; and there, as well as in Peru, still greater numbers perished under the hardships of attending the Spanish armies in their various expeditions and civil wars, worn out with the incessant toil of carrying their baggage, provisions, and military stores.

But neither the rage nor cruelty of the Spaniards were so destructive to the people of Mexico and Peru, as the inconsiderate policy with which they established their new settlements. The former were temporary calamities, fatal to individuals; the latter was a permanent evil, which, with gradual consumption, wasted the nation. When the provinces of Mexico and Peru were divided among the conquerors, each was eager to obtain a district, from which he might expect an instantaneous recompence for all his services. Bold adventurers, accustomed to the carelessness and dissipation of a military life, had neither industry to carry on any plan of regular cultivation, nor patience to wait for its slow, but certain returns. Instead of settling in the vallies occupied by the natives, where the fertily of the soil would have amply rewarded the diligence of the planter, they chose to fix their stations in some of the mountainous regions, frequent both in New Spain and in Peru. To search for mines of gold and silver, was the chief object of their activity. The vast prospects which this opens, and the alluring hopes which it continually presents, correspond wonderfully with the spirit of enterprize and adventure that animated the first emigrants to America in every part of their conduct. In order to push forward those favourite projects, so many hands were wanted, that they were, accordingly, compelled to abandon their ancient habitations in the plains, and driven in crowds to the mountains. This sudden transition from the sultry climate of the vallies, to the chill penetrating air peculiar to high lands in the torrid zone; the fatigue of exorbitant labour, scanty or unwholesome nourishment, and the despondency occasioned by a species of oppression to which they were not accustomed, and of which they saw no end, affected them nearly as much as their less industrious countrymen in the islands. They sunk under the united pressure of those calamities, and melted away with almost equal rapidity. In consequence of this, together with the introduction of the small pox, a malady unknown in America, and extremely fatal to the natives, the number of people both in New Spain and Peru was so much reduced, that in a few years the accounts of their ancient population appeared almost incredible.

Such are the most considerable events and causes, which, by their combined operation, contributed to depopulate America. Without attending to these, many authors, astonished at the suddenness of the desolation, have ascribed this unexampled event to a scheme of policy no less profound than attrocious. The Spaniards, as they pretend, conscious of their own inability to occupy the vast regions which they had discovered, and foreseeing the impossibility of maintaining their authority over a people infinitely superior to themselves in number, in order to preserve America, resolved to exterminate the inhabitants, and by converting it into a desart, endeavoured to secure their own dominion over it. But nations seldom extend their views to objects so remote, or lay their plans so deep; and for the honour of humanity, we may observe, that no nation ever deliberately formed such an execrable scheme. The Spanish monarchs, far from acting upon any such system of destruction, were uniformly solicitous for the preservation of their new subjects. With Isabella, zeal for propagating the christian faith, and the desire of communicating the knowledge of truth, and the consolations of religion, to people destitute of spiritual light, were more than ostensible motives for encouraging Columbus to attempt his discoveries. Upon his success, she endeavoured to fulfil her pious purpose, and manifested the most tender concern to secure not only religious instruction, but mild treatment, to that inoffensive race of men subjected to her crown. Her successors adopted the same ideas; and, on many occasions, which I have mentioned, their authority was interposed in the most vigorous exertions, to protect the people of America from the oppression of their Spanish subjects. Their regulations for this purpose were numerous, and often repeated. They were framed with wisdom, and dictated by humanity. After their possessions in the New world became so extensive, as might have excited some apprehensions of difficulty in retaining their dominion over them, the spirit of their regulations was as mild as when their settlements was confined to the Islands alone. Their solicitude to protect the Indians seems rather to have augmented as their acquisitions increased; and from ardour to accomplish this, they enacted, and endeavoured to enforce the execution of laws, which excited a formidable rebellion in one of their colonies, and spread alarm and disaffection through all the rest. But the avarice of individuals was too violent to be controuled, by the authority of laws. Rapacious and daring adventurers, far removed from the seat of government, little accustomed to the restraints of military discipline while in service, and still less disposed to respect the feeble jurisdiction of civil power in an infant Colony, despised or eluded every regulation that set bounds to their exactions and tyranny. The parent State, with persevering attention, issued edicts to prevent the oppression of the Indians; the Colonists, regardless of these, or trusting to their distance for impunity, continued to consider, and treat them as slaves. The Governors themselves, and other officers employed in the Colonies, several of whom were as indigent and rapacious as the adventurers over whom they presided, were too apt to adopt their contemptuous ideas of the conquered people; and, instead of checking, encouraged or connived at their excesses. The desolation of the New world should not then be charged on the court of Spain, or be considered as the effect of any system of policy adopted there. It ought to be imputed wholly to the conquerors and first planters of America, who, by measures no less inconsiderate than unjust, counteracted the edicts of their Sovereign, and have brought disgrace upon their country.

With still greater injustice, have many authors represented the intolerating spirit of the Roman Catholic religion, as the cause of exterminating the Americans, and have accused the Spanish Ecclesiastics of animating their countrymen to the slaughter of that innocent people, as idolaters and enemies of God. But the first missionaries who visited America, though weak and illiterate were pious men. They early espoused the defence of the natives, and vindicated their character from the aspersions of their conquerors, who, describing them as incapable of being formed to the offices of civil life, or of comprehending the doctrines of religion, contended, that they were a subordinate race of men, on whom the hand of nature had set the mark of servitude. From the accounts which I have given of the humane and persevering zeal of the Spanish missionaries, in protecting the helpless flock committed to their charge, they appear in a light which reflects lustre upon their function. They were ministers of peace, who endeavoured to wrest the rod from the hands of oppressors. To their powerful interposition, the Americans were indebted for every regulation tending to mitigate the rigour of their fate. The clergy in the Spanish settlements, regular as well secular, are still considered by the Indians as their natural guardians, to whom they have recourse under the hardships and exactions to which they are too often exposed.

But, notwithstanding the rapid depopulation of America, a very considerable number of the native race still remains both in Mexico and Peru, especially in those parts which were not exposed to the first fury of the Spanish arms, or desolated by the first efforts of their industry, still more ruinous. In Guatimala, Chiapa, Nicaragua, and the other delightful provinces of the Mexican empire that stretch along the south sea the race of Indians is still numerous. Their settlements in some places are so populous, as to merit the name of cities. In the three audiences into which New Spain is divided, there are at least two millions of Indians; a pitiful remnant, indeed, of its ancient population, but such as still forms a body of people superior in number to that of all the other inhabitants of this [illegible] Peru [illegible] particularly in the kingdom of Quitto, are occupied almost entirely by Indians. In other provinces, they are mingled with the Spaniards, and in many of their settlements practise the mechanic arts, and fill most of the inferior stations in society. As the inhabitants, both of Mexico and Peru were accustomed to a fixed residence, and to some degree of regular industry, less violence was requisite in bringing them to some conformity with the European modes of civil life. But wherever the Spaniards settled among the savage tribes of America, their attempts to incorporate with them have been always fruitless, and often fatal to the natives. Impatient of restraint, and disdaining labour as a mark of servility, they either abandoned their original seats, and sought for independance in mountains and forests inaccessible to their oppressors, or perished when reduced to a state repugnant to their ancient ideas and habits. In the districts adjacent to Carthagena, to Panama, and to Buenos Ayres, the desolation is more general than even in those parts of Mexico and Peru, of which the Spaniards have taken most full possession.

An ESSAY on the PLEASURES of the TABLE among the GREEKS.

IF we consider the writings of the ancients, so far as they relate to their manners, we shall not find them less worthy of our attention, than those which treat of their wit and knowledge. The two celebrated banquets of Plato and Xenophon are elegant models of the innocent pleasures of their festal board, and plainly point out what kind of entertainment was there constantly to be found. It was by conversations like these, equally learned and moral, that the pleasures of the table were rendered useful, and that great licentiousness and forgetfulness of decorum, which too often grew upon a long sitting, were happily corrected. A review of these, and of our modern conversations, speaks much in behalf of the manners of antiquity, and argues but little in our favour. Instead of this elegance, so pleasing to every truly generous mind, we enjoy nothing but inebriating drenches of wine, followed by that destructive corroder of human happiness, play, that harpy which corrupts the whole mass if it touch but a particle of the blood. It seems beyond a doubt, that by the help of such conversation, as is in reality the life and soul of a rational creature, the pleasures of the Greek board far surpassed ours, which is but too often, and almost always, gross and inelegant. In Athens eight or ten people of fashion were assembled round the table of a common friend for some hours; their business was not drinking, but amusement: And of what nature was their amusement? It consisted not of the briskly circulated glass, the high seasoned toast, or obscene sentiment; but of discourses the freest, the most unconstrained, social, and polished; the most learned, and the most solid. They were such as became philosophers and men; such as, to their shame be it spoken, are little cultivated among the professors of the purest, the inspired doctrine, christianity.

If a licentious sentiment dropped from any mouth, any thing that infringed upon the decent liberty of the table, the offence was not passed without a tacit and proper reprimand, by turning the conversation upon some point of morality, which hinted at, or displayed it in proper colours. This position is proved by the behaviour of Socrates, who at the banquet of Xenophon, perceiving his friend inclined to make rather too free with the bottle, delivered himself elegantly upon the excellency of drinking with moderation.

"Liquor," said this great light of antiquity, "has the same effect upon us, as rain has upon plants, beneath which, when excessive, they sink oppressed, nor can they rise to the fostering breeze: But if lightly sprinkled, they acquire new strength; they thrive apace, the flower blooms upon the strong stalk, and at length matures into fruit: Thus it is with us. If we drink excessively, we not only find our bodies heavy and languid; but we can scarcely breathe, much less express ourselves intelligibly; whereas, let us drink our wine, to use a saying of Gorgias, as plants imbibe the dews; let us take it often, but always in small quantities; instead of oppressing with violence it will warm with persuasion, and give spirit to keep alive the *utile et dulce* of conversation."

In this sense did Horace mean to speak of Cato, in saying that he strengthened his virtue with a measure of wine. *Naratur et prisci Catonis sæpe mero calluisse virtus.*

It will, undoubtedly, be objected by those who have attentively perused the banquet of Plato, that the conversation is often very licentious; that from love, which is the subject, are deduced many maxims, far from being consistent with the gravity of the wise men who assisted at this celebrated repast. The answer is obvious to a few moments reflection; here we find the immortal Socrates as the wisest of the assembly, when the conversation falls to his turn, nobly reproving and correcting the licentiousness of his companions; and insensibly altering their love for creatures into that of the Sovereign Creator. Company such as this, after long sitting, rose from table greater friends, if possible, than when they met, not only more instructed, but more virtuous. It may indeed be said, that in these banquets Plato and Xenophon have only presented us with the fruits of their refined imagination? But it is not doing more justice to these celebrated ornaments of human nature, and not at all less probable to suppose, they served up to us the banquet of their own times as it was, and of which the witnesses were many; and more so, as we find them generally attentive to a real exhibition of the manners of the age on which they reflected such lustre!

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 17.

WE have now here no less than seven of His Most Christian Majesty's ships, under the command of Mr. Durumain, the gallant officer who lately with a very small force, and without loss, effected the conquest of the valuable island of St. Vincent; so that, should the enemy think proper to revisit us this winter, we shall have little to fear from them, only exerting our own strength and our neighbours doing their duty. His Excellency Count D'Estaing, Commander in Chief of the French naval and land force in America, co-operating with the forces of the United States, having accomplished one of the purposes he came upon (which was, that if he should find it impracticable to recover the State of Georgia out of the enemy's hands, *during the hurricane season*, at least to leave us such aid as his next intended operations would admit) is gone upon another expedition, which occasions a variety of conjectures.

The Iphigenie frigate is returned from a cruise, having looked into Savannah river. In a day or two she is to sail upon another.

Last Monday assurances were received here of the pacific disposition of the Creek nation of Indians, with advice, that their headmen were going to meet the Spaniards at St. Mark's, where barracks (bomb proof) capable of containing 3000 men, had been built; and that the Spaniards were in actual possession of Pensacola. One of the Indians who brought the intelligence declares, that he saw the British garrison marched out, and the Spanish centinals take post.

MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL Annapolis, Jan. 19, 1780.

WHEREAS, by the Act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed at a session of Assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the eighth day of November 1779, the Governor and Council are authorized and requested to lay out and divide the several Counties of this State into eight Districts; in pursuance whereof, it is hereby ordered, that the several Counties in this State be divided and laid out into eight districts, in the following manner, to wit, Hartford and Baltimore the first; Washington and Frederick the second; Montgomery and Prince-George's the third; Anne-Arundel and Calvert the fourth; Charles and St. Mary's the fifth; Kent, Cecil and Queen Anne's the sixth; Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester the seventh; Somerset and Worcester the eighth District.

By Order,

T. JOHNSON Jun. Clk.

Extracts from the Act, intitled, An act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed at a session of Assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of November, 1779.

"And be it enacted, That no person shall be permitted to act within this State as Commissary General, Agent, Quarter Master General, or as Deputy to either for the United States before such person or persons have been licensed by the Governor and Council of this State, and all persons applying for such licence, shall produce their commission to the Governor and Council, if the same hath not been already done, who on examination thereof, shall cause the date of such commission, and the name of the person producing the same, to be entered on their proceedings, and also the District in which such person, so licensed as aforesaid, shall be permitted to exercise his office, and the Governor and Council are hereby requested to transmit to the Clerks of the several counties, a List of the names of all persons by them licensed as aforesaid, and the district in which they are permitted to purchase, which said List shall be deposited among the records of each county, and shall also publish the names and districts of the persons so licensed, in the Annapolis and Baltimore Gazette, that the same may be known to the Inhabitants of this State.

"And be it enacted, That the Governor and the Council be authorised and requested to lay out and divide the several Counties of this State into eight Districts, of which

Best possible image.

five shall be laid out on the Weſtern, and three on the Eaſtern Shore, and may alſo appoint and aſſign one of the Deputies, licenſed as aforeſaid, to exerciſe his office in one of the aforeſaid Diſtricts; and if any perſon or perſons, ſo appointed and licenſed, ſhall exerciſe his ſaid office in any other Diſtrict that that to which he is aſſigned, or ſhall act as deputy without being licenſed as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every offence the ſum of Ten Thouſand Pounds.

"Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to prohibit the Commiſſary or Deputy Commiſſary-Generals, the Quarter Maſter or Deputy Quarter Maſter Generals, of the United States, from purchaſing any of the articles aforeſaid in any part of this State.

"And be it enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon to act as Commiſſary General, Quarter-Maſter-General, or as Deputy to either, in this State, nor ſhall any perſon be licenſed by the Governor and the Council, as herein before directed, unleſs ſuch perſon, before he acts as ſuch, and before he ſhall be licenſed as aforeſaid, take the Oath, (or Affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker) "That he will not, during the time he ſhall act as ſuch, or be licenſed as aforeſaid, be directly or indirectly concerned or engaged in any merchandize, either foreign or domeſtic, by buying and ſelling for gain;" which Oath or Affirmation any Juſtice of the Peace may adminiſter to take, and if any perſon ſhall act as ſuch after the firſt day of February next, before taking ſuch Oath or Affirmation, he ſhall forfeit Two Thouſand Pounds for every offence."

FISH-KILL, January 27.

We learn that Capt. Lockwood, laſt week, with a few continental troops, and ſome militia, made an excurſion to Morriſſania, ten miles from the city of New-York, and ſurpriſed and took twenty priſoners, of Bearmore's corps, among whom was their new advanced partizan Col. Hatfield—They were in Mrs. Morris's houſe, and refuſed to ſurrender until it was ſet on fire; 'tis ſaid the Major and four others were conſumed in the flames. We alſo learn that ſome of the militia, though ordered off by Capt. Lockwood, were too tardy, and by their delay, about 40 of them were taken by the enemy's light-horſe.

It is with pleaſure we inform our readers, that our army, at head-quarters, are plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions.

Died, on Monday, the 17th inſt. Mr. Jacob Van Voorhis, in the 57th year of his age. He ſuffered much by a long and painful diſorder. He was for many years a reputable citizen and merchant of New-York; a friend of religion, a lover of good men, and a worthy member of ſociety: He lived eſteemed, and died regretted.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, January 27, 1780.

RESOLVED,

THAT all iſſues of articles in the department of the Commiſſary General of Iſſues, made in purſuance of a reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of October, 1777, be diſcontinued.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON. Secretary.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

MONDAY, December 13, 1779.

A MEMORIAL of Chriſt. Hele was read, praying to be exchanged, and to have leave to go to New-York upon his parole for a few days, to procure a perſon in his room:

Reſolved, That Mr. Hele be informed that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted until Captain Cunningham is releaſed, as it has been determined that he muſt abide the fate of that officer.

December 14.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee on ſupplies, and thereupon came to the following reſolution:

Whereas the aid of the ſeveral States is neceſſary in furniſhing proviſions for the army, and other ſupplies for carrying on the war; and juſtice requires that they be called upon to furniſh their reſpective quotas at equitable prices:

Reſolved, That all the States ſhall be called upon to furniſh their quotas of ſuch ſupplies as may from time to time be wanted for carrying on the war; and in making the requiſitions, due care ſhall be taken to ſuit the convenience of the ſeveral States; and the articles by them reſpectively furniſhed ſhall be credited towards their quotas of the monies which they are called upon to raiſe for the United States, at equal prices for articles of the ſame kind and quality, and for others in due proportion: And the accounts ſhall be finally compared and adjuſted ſo as to do equity to all the States.

December 15.

Reſolved, That ſuch of the Virginia troops whoſe times of ſervice will expire by the laſt day of March next, and who incline to inliſt for the uſual bounties, to ſerve during the war, be permitted to go home on furlough, till the firſt day of April next:

That ſuch as do not incline thus to re-inliſt be ordered to re-join the main army, except thoſe whoſe times of ſervice will expire by the laſt day of December inſtant, who are to be employed during the reſidue of their ſervice as the Board of War ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlative, or, where veſted with competent authority, to the Executive Powers of ſuch of the States where embargoes are in force, to continue the ſame; and where embargoes are not in force, to lay them, to prohibit until the firſt day of April next the exportation of the ſeveral articles mentioned and deſcribed in the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt.

December 17.

The Board of Treaſury, to whom was re-committed their report on Mr. Milligan's letter, report,

That, after maturely reflecting upon the ordinance for eſtabliſhing a Board of Treaſury, it appears evident to them, that Congreſs intended the Auditor General and his Aſſiſtant ſhould examine the accounts and vouchers reported upon by the Chamber of accounts, as a check; which, in the opinion of the Board, is of too much importance to be diſpenſed with, and in order that the intention of Congreſs may be fully complied with, the Board beg leave to obſerve, that the Aſſiſtant Auditor General ſhould not be confined to the poſting of the books, as the ordinance directs, but that this duty be performed hereafter by a clerk properly qualified; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the duty of keeping and ſtating the public books at the Treaſury be aſſignable, as often as neceſſary, to the firſt clerk in the Auditor General's office, that the Aſſiſtant Auditor General may be the better enable to attend to other parts of his duty.

On motion of Mr. Sherman ſeconded by Mr. Burke,

Reſolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to obtain eſtimates of the ſupplies neceſſary to be procured for the uſe of the army for the year enſuing, in the Commiſſary's and Quarter-maſter's departments, and alſo for the ſupport of the war, and report to Congreſs the quantities and kinds which each State ought to furniſh, as its quota thereof.

Reſolved, That, when the Legiſlature of any State ſhall have undertaken to procure its quota of any of the articles required, all purchaſes of ſuch articles by the Commiſſaries and Quarter-maſters in ſuch State be diſcontinued:

The Members choſen Mr. Searle, Mr. Elliſworth, Mr. Burke, Mr. Livingſton and Mr. Griffin.

Four gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Secretary to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

December 18.

The Committee on the memorial of Stephen Moore, brought in a report, which being read and conſidered:

Reſolved, That, upon the ſaid Stephen Moore producing a certificate from the Quarter-maſter General of the quantity of wood cut on the farm mentioned in the ſaid memorial, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the army with wood, or for the erecting of fortifications, and of the value thereof, Congreſs will make ſuch compenſation therefor as has been uſually allowed in ſimilar caſes.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee on General Waſhington's letter of the 18th of November laſt:

Having amended a propoſition ſo as to read,

"That for the enſuing campaign the ſeveral States be required to furniſh, by draughts or otherwiſe, on or before the firſt day of February next, the deficiency of their reſpective quotas of eighty battalions of infantry, as apportioned by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 9th of March, 1779.

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes ſeconded by Mr. Plater, to ſtrike out the words "as apportioned by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 9th of March, 1779:"

And on the queſtion, Shall theſe words ſtand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody,	ay	ay	no / no
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry,	ay	divided	no / no
	Mr. Lovell,	ay		no
	Mr. Holten,	no		no
	Mr. Partridge,	no		no
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery,	ay	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	ay	ay	
	Mr. Sherman,	ay		
	Mr. Elliſworth,	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton,	ay	ay	
	Mr. Floyd,	ay		
	Mr. L'Hommedieu,	ay		
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Houſton,	ay	*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle,	ay	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene,	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	no	no	
	Mr. Forbes,	no		
North-Carlina,	Mr. Burke,	ay	ay	
	Mr. Jones,	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews,	ay	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry ſeconded by Mr. Peabody, to add the words "excepting the State of "Maſſachuſetts Bay, two of whoſe battalions ſhall be re-"cruited by the State of Virginia;" to which an objection was made as being out of order, and on the queſtion, Is the motion in order?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	ay
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry,	ay	divided
	Mr. Lovell,	no	
	Mr. Holten,	no	
	Mr. Partridge,	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery,	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	no	no
	Mr. Sherman,	ay	
	Mr. Elliſworth,	no	
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton,	no	no
	Mr. Floyd,	no	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu,	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Houſton,	no	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle,	no	divided
	Mr. M'Clene,	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	no	no
	Mr. Forbes,	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin,	no	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn,	no	no
	Mr. Burke,	no	
	Mr. Jones,	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews,	no	no

So it was determined that the motion was not in order.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry ſeconded by Mr. Peabody, to re conſider the queſtion, Shall the words moved to be ſtruck out ſtand? in order to add after "1779," the following words "excepting the State of Maſſachuſetts "Bay, two of whoſe battalions ſhall be recruited by the "State of Virginia."

On the queſtion for re-conſidering,

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody,	ay	ay
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry,	ay	ay
	Mr. Lovell,	ay	
	Mr. Holten,	ay	
	Mr. Partridge,	ay	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	ay	no
	Mr. Sherman,	no	
	Mr. Elliſworth,	no	

New-York,	Mr. Livingſton,	no	no
	Mr. Floyd,	no	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu,	ay	
New Jerſey,	Mr. Houſton,	no	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle,	no	divided
	Mr. M'Clene,	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	no	no
	Mr. Forbes,	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin,	no	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn,	ay	no
	Mr. Burke,	no	
	Mr. Jones,	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews,	no	no

So it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Peabody, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lovell then deſired that their ayes on the firſt queſtion be changed into noes, which was agreed to, the determination of the queſtion not being thereby affected.

Philadelphia, January 29.

TWO HUNDRED-POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN,

Out of the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, yeſterday, The following ARTICLES, viz.

ONE white tiſſue negligee and petticoat, one tiſſue gown with purple ground and white flowers; two brown paduaſoy gowns, one a little darker than the other, one changeable mantua gown, one ſtriped ſilk gown made up with the wrong ſide out; part of a ſilk gown, yellow ground and blue flowers, ripped up; one Mancheſter muſlin gown, ripped up; one luteſtring gown with white ground and green ſattin ſtripes, ripped up; a pair of brocaded cuffs, and a muſlin tambour apron with open work. Any perſon giving information, ſo that the above deſcribed things may be recovered, and the thief detected, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the ſaid goods.

RICHARD BACHE.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, either for monies due, or that will be due by the firſt of March next, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts with all poſſible diſpatch, in order for a ſettlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what ſhall appear to be due, in order that the ſame may be paid without farther trouble as ſoon as I ſhall be enabled. I am under the neceſſity of earneſtly preſſing a punctual compliance with this requiſition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Maſter-General to have my accounts ready for ſettlement on or before the ſaid firſt day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.

HENRY WYNKOOP,

Hath for SALE wholeſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia,

FINE Linens,	Elegant ſilk Shoe Patterns,
Fine Cambricks,	Silk Ribbands,
Fine Laces,	Silk Gauzes,
White Jeannets,	Mens Hats,
Sewing Silks,	Gloves,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,	Hair Pins, &c. &c. &c.
Gauze ditto,	

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus Creek, in Greenwood Townſhip, Cumberland County. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading, Bucks County, on the night of the fifteenth of November laſt, a Negro man named JACK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable ſwagger in his walk, very complaiſant, plays on the violin, ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages well, and can read and write: Had on and took with him, a ſilver hilted ſmall ſword, ſcarlet coat with a white cape, a green ditto with a red cape, white jacket and breeches, new ſhoes and buckles. He ran away from his maſter in Maryland laſt ſummer, was taken up in Philadelphia, and put in the Work-houſe. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MARK BIRD.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy NEGRO WENCH, eighteen years of age, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS FOUND HID,

(Suppoſed to have been ſtolen,)

PART of two pieces of WOOLEN CLOTH, and part of a piece of LINEN. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by proving property and paying charges. Enquire of the Printer.

January 27.

January 26, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Fulling Mill of the ſubſcriber, in Downing's Town, between the 23d and 25th inſt. two pieces of CLOTH; one containing about twelve yards, of a light drab colour, ſheared once over and part the ſecond time; the other eight and a half yards, of a light aſh colour, fulled ready for ſhearing. Whoever ſecures ſaid cloth ſo that it may be reſtored to the ſubſcriber, and apprehends the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the cloth alone, or in proportion for either piece, paid by JESSE EVANS, Clothier.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

FOR SALE,

AT

JOHN OLDDEN's Store,

In Second street, two doors below the Church,

A QUANTITY of Gum Seneca,
English Whiting,
Spanish Brown in kegs,
A large assortment of Knives and Forks,
Hyson Tea,
Brass Wire,
Imported G. B. and country-made Wool Cards of the best quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE story brick HOUSE, and LOT near an acre, situate in Queen street, in the Northern Liberties. Also a two-story brick HOUSE adjoining the same; both clear of ground rent. For particulars and terms of sale enquire of CHARLES JONES, in M'Cullough's Alley, between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia.

TAKEN UP between the Black Horse and the Buck Taverns, on the Lancaster Road, by the subscriber, living in Easttown township, Chester county, a roan MARE, about twelve years old, fifteen or seventeen hands high, branded P P. The owner by proving his property and paying charges may have her again.

January 16. WILLIAM HANNAY.

LEWIS WEISS,

Of PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying-ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators; Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages. 6.

Father Abraham's ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1780,

To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night of the 26th inst. (January) the STORE of the subscribers, in Third street, opposite Church-Alley, Philadelphia, and the following Goods carried away, viz. three bags of Shot, part of a bag of Coffee, about eighty weight of Bees Wax, a small quantity of Loaf Sugar, about one hundred weight of brown ditto, a dressed Calf-skin, two Silver Dollars, and some Pennsylvania money, the quantity unknown. Whoever secures the Goods so that the owners may have them again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

ARMSTRONG AND TOLAND.

PRINTED and SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four doors above Race street,

PHILADELPHIA,

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As established by CONGRESS.

With COPPER-PLATES.

Philadelphia, January 24.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Poole's Bridge, in Front-street, on the 24th inst. an apprentice lad named GEORGE WOONDERLY, about four feet high, seventeen or eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat, and a round hat; he took with him a green coat, jacket and breeches, three shirts, and one pair of trowsers: He has a down-cast look, yellow hair, walks crooked, and is remarkably near sighted. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JOHN PIPER.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-house, about 12 acres of land in Oxford township, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, consisting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Busby, William Busby, and the mill land: Also about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Isaac Busby, William Busby, and Abraham Busby, in said township: Also one half of an orchard near Abraham Busby's house, containing about three or four acres; of the two last of which estates the defendant, Mary Busby, has only the use during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the estates of Mary Busby, at the suit of Hannah Busby and Sarah Dilworth, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,

Fine Writing Paper,

Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books in large or small quantities,

New-England and Manson's Primers,

Seaman's Daily Assistant,

Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane, who buys

LINEN RAGS.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM,
WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa,
Best Allum Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail Cloth, Osnaburgs, Ticklenburgs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat assortment of patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, desk and spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great variety of Queen's Ware of the newest fashion,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.

A Gentlewoman with her child, would be glad of accommodations in a genteel family; for which an ample compensation will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, in North-Britain, resided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty-five years of age, a serjeant, deserted the 2d of December last at Trenton in the Jerseys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-six years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deserted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December last.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1st regiment, three soldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards Cross, and Neil Blew. Burns deserted at Susquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, supposed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaster, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, speaks much in the Irish dialect, and makes use of the word *anan* when asked any question; he is considerably pimpled in the face, which appears red by drinking, is about forty years of age, and supposed to have a forged discharge, as he formerly kept school, and was known to borrow paper the night he deserted. Cross deserted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great reprobate in swearing, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deserted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the sea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of shewing himself the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1st battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet six inches high, born near Lancaster in Pennsylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, speaks good English though of Dutch parents, a well set fellow, pitted with the small-pox, is supposed to have a forged discharge, as he deserted from Susquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the same neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1st regiment, Hugh Davis, deserted the 7th of December last, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut short, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-two years, suspected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas Garrot, deserted the 11th of December last from the Head of Elk, seventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Pasquetank county, North-Carolina, has black hair and fair complexon, supposed to be gone to the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deserted the 29th of December last, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, plays well on the violin, which instrument he is fond of; supposed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkum, deserted the 29th of December last, aged about twenty-seven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round shouldered, born in Craven county, North-Carolina, and supposed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Also William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, born in Pasquetank, North-Carolina, supposed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deserted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidson's company, John Connaway, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and supposed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-six years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every person apprehending any of the above deserters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, so that he may be secured, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile such deserter shall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the subscriber, or nearest D. Q. Master General, who is requested to pay the same.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,

LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Com. in Philadelphia.

Head of Elk, 19th of January, 1780.

WAS left in the Store of the subscriber about the month of June 1778, a barrel of sheet tin, and a large chest, supposed to contain Carpenters tools, without any directions on them. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property pay charges and take them away.

Z. HOLLINGSWORTH.

The following articles are just imported for sale, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-street, the fourth house below Walnut-street, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS assorted,

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS,

And a neat assortment of CUTLERY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street,

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

WRAPPING PAPER
By the REAM,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

A MAN who underſtands Sheeting and Slitting of IRON, and is capable of managing a SLITTING MILL, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JAMES HAYES, next door to the Poſt-Office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the ſubſcriber directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, about 12 acres of land in Oxford townſhip, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, conſiſting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Buſby, William Buſby, and the mill lands. Alſo about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Iſaac Buſby, William Buſby, and Abraham Buſby, in ſaid townſhip: Alſo one half of an orchard near Abraham Buſby's houſe, containing about three or four acres; of the two laſt of which eſtates the defendant, Mary Buſby, has only the uſe during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtates of Mary Buſby, at the ſuit of Hannah Buſby and Sarah Dilworth, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

Philadelphia, January 25.

STOPPED,

By the ſubſcriber, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, EIGHT ſheets, two ſilk handkerchiefs, ſix aprons, ten ſhifts, and one table-cloth. Any perſon applying to BENJAMIN PASCHALL, Eſq; proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Alſo STOPPED, and may be ſeen at the office of PLUNKET FLEESON, Eſq; two ſilver watches, two ſilver tea-ſpoons, one marked with a cypher, one ditto pap-ſpoon, part of a piece of ſail-cloth and a remnant of ditto, about two and a half yards of black plush, five yards of light home-made cloth, two pair of womens leather ſhoes, one light broadcloth woman's cloak with a hood, a remnant of brown cloth, and ſundry other articles formerly advertiſed.

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, Conſtable.

To be LET by ſaid CARLYLE, a TAN-YARD compleat, in which there is a quantity of good BARK, alſo a WELL HOUSE in the ſame, if wanted.

The following Articles are imported for SALE, by
JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, the fourth houſe below Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS,
And a ſmall Aſſortment of
HARD WARE.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

From Dr. ROBERTSON's HISTORY of AMERICA.

(Continued from our laſt.)

SUCH are the capital maxims to which the Spaniſh monarchs ſeem to have attended in forming their new ſettlements in America. But they could not plant with the ſame rapidity they had deſtroyed; and, from many concurring cauſes, their progreſs was extremely ſlow, in filling up the immenſe void which their devaſtations had occaſioned. As ſoon as the rage for diſcovery and adventure began to abate, the Spaniards opened their eyes to dangers and diſtreſſes, which at firſt they did not perceive, or had deſpiſed. The numerous hardſhips with which the members of infant colonies have to ſtruggle, the diſeaſes of unwholeſome climates, fatal to the conſtitution of Europeans; the difficulty of bringing a country, covered with foreſts, into culture; the want of hands neceſſary for labour in ſome provinces, and the ſlow reward of induſtry in all, unleſs where the accidental diſcovery of mines enriched a few fortunate adventurers, were evils univerſally felt and magnified. Diſcouraged by the view of theſe, the ſpirit of migration was ſo much damped, that ſixty years after the diſcovery of the New World, the number of Spaniards in all its provinces is computed not to have exceeded fifteen thouſand.

The mode in which property was diſtributed in the Spaniſh colonies, and the regulations eſtabliſhed with reſpect to the tranſmiſſion of it, whether by deſcent, or by ſale, were extremely unfavourable to population. In order to promote a rapid increaſe of people in any new ſettlement, property in land ought to be divided into ſmall ſhares, and the alienation of it ſhould be rendered extremely eaſy. But the rapaciouſneſs of the Spaniſh conquerors of the New World paid no regard to this fundamental maxim of policy; and, as they poſſeſſed power, which enabled them to gratify the utmoſt extravagance of their wiſhes, many of them ſeized diſtricts and provinces of vaſt extent, and held them as *encomiendas*. By degrees they obtained the privilege of converting a part of theſe into *Mayoraſgos*, a ſpecies of fief, introduced into the Spaniſh ſyſtem of feudal juriſprudence, which can neither be divided nor alienated. Thus a great portion of landed property, under this rigid form of entail, is withheld from circulation, and deſcends from father to ſon unimproved, and of little value either to the proprietor or to the community. In the account which I have given of the reduction of Peru, various examples occur of enormous tracts of country occupied by ſome of the conquerors. The exceſſes in other provinces were ſimilar, for as the value of the lands which they acquired was originally eſtimated according to the number of Indians which lived upon them, America was in general ſo thinly peopled, that only diſtricts of great extent could afford ſuch a number of labourers, as might be employed in the mines with any proſpect of conſiderable gain. The pernicious effects of theſe radical errors in the diſtribution and nature of property in the Spaniſh ſettlements, are felt through every department of induſtry, and may be conſidered as one great cauſe of a progreſs in population ſo much ſlower than that which has taken place in better conſtituted colonies.

To this we may add, that the ſupport of the enormous and expenſive fabric of their eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, has been a burden on the Spaniſh colonies, which has greatly retarded the progreſs of population and induſtry. The payment of tithes is a heavy tax on induſtry; and if the exaction of them be not regulated and circumſcribed by the wiſdom of the civil magiſtrate, it becomes intolerable and ruinous. But, inſtead of any reſtraint on the claims of eccleſiaſtics, the inconſiderate zeal of the Spaniſh legiſlators admitted them into America in their full extent, and at once impoſed on their infant colonies a burden which is in no ſlight degree oppreſſive to ſociety even in its moſt improved ſtate. As early as the year 1501, the payment of tythes in the colonies was enjoined, and the mode of it regulated by law, and every article of primary neceſſity, towards which the attention of new ſettlers muſt naturally be turned, is ſubjected to that grevious exaction. Nor were the demands of the clergy confined to articles of ſimple culture. Its more artificial and operoſe productions; ſuch as ſugar, indigo, and cochineal, were ſoon declared to be tytheable; and thus the induſtry of the planter was taxed in every ſtage of its progreſs, from its rudeſt eſſay to its higheſt improvement. To the weight of this legal impoſition, the bigotry of the American Spaniards has made many voluntary additions. From their fond delight in the external pomp and parade of religion, and from ſuperſtitious reverence for eccleſiaſtics of every denomination, they have beſtowed profuſe donatives on churches and monaſteries, and have unprofitably waſted a large proportion of that wealth, which might have nouriſhed and given vigour to productive labour in growing colonies.

But ſo fertile and inviting are the regions of America, which the Spaniards have occupied, that notwithſtanding all the circumſtances, which have checked and retarded population, it has gradually increaſed, and filled the colonies of Spain with citizens of various orders. Among theſe, the Spaniards, who arrive from Europe, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Chapetones*, are the firſt in rank and power. From the jealous attention of the Spaniſh court to ſecure the dependence of the colonies, every department of conſequence is filled by perſons ſent from Europe; and in order to prevent any of dubious fidelity from being employed, each muſt bring proof of a clear deſcent from a family of *Old Chriſtians*, untainted with any mixture of Jewiſh or Mahometan blood, and never diſgraced by any cenſure of the inquiſition. In ſuch pure hands, power is deemed to be ſafely lodged, and almoſt every public function, from the viceroyalty downwards, is committed to them alone. Every perſon, who by his birth or reſidence in America, may be ſuſpected of any attachment or intereſt adverſe to the mother-country, is the object of diſtruſt to ſuch a degree, as amounts nearly to an excluſion from all offices of confidence or authority. By this conſpicuous predilection of the court, the Chapetones are raiſed to ſuch pre-eminence in America, that they look down with diſdain on every other order of men.

The character and ſtate of the Creoles, or deſcendants of Europeans ſettled in America, the ſecond claſs of ſubjects in the Spaniſh colonies, has enabled the Chapetones to acquire other advantages, hardly leſs conſiderable than thoſe which they derive from the partial favour of government. Though ſome of the Creolian race are deſcended from the conquerors of the New World; though others can trace up their pedigree to the nobleſt families in Spain; though many are poſſeſſed of ample fortunes, yet, by the enervating influence of a ſultry climate, by the rigour of a jealous government, and by their deſpair of attaining that diſtinction to which mankind naturally aſpire, the vigour of their minds is ſo entirely broken, that a great part of them waſte life in luxurious indulgences, mingled with an illiberal ſuperſtition ſtill more debaſing. Languid and unenterprizing, the operations of an active extended commerce would be to them ſo cumberſome and oppreſſive, that in almoſt every part of America they decline engaging in it. The interior traffic of every colony, as well as its trade with the neighbouring provinces, and with Spain itſelf, are carried on chiefly by the Chapetones; who, as the recompence of their induſtry, amaſs immenſe wealth, while the Creoles, ſunk in ſloth, are ſatisfied with the revenues of their paternal eſtates.

From this ſtated competition for power and wealth, between thoſe two orders of citizens, and the various paſſions excited by a rivalſhip ſo intereſting, their hatred is violent and implacable. On every occaſion, ſymptoms of this averſion break out, and the common appellation which each beſtows on the other, are as contemptuous as thoſe which flow from the moſt deep-rooted national antipathy. The court of Spain, from a refinement of diſtruſtful policy, cheriſhes thoſe ſeeds of diſcord, and foments this mutual jealouſy, which not only prevents the two moſt powerful claſſes of its ſubjects in the New World from combining againſt the parent ſtate, but prompts each with the moſt vigilant zeal, to obſerve the motions and to counteract the ſchemes of the other.

The third claſs of inhabitants in the Spaniſh colonies is a mixed race, the offſpring either of an European and a negroe, or of an European and Indian, the former called Mulattoes, the latter Meſtizos. As the court of Spain, ſolicitous to incorporate its new vaſſals with its ancient ſubjects, early encouraged the Spaniards ſettled in America to marry the natives of that country, ſeveral alliances of this kind were formed in their infant colonies; But it has been more owing to licentious indulgence, than to compliance with this injunction of their ſovereigns, that this mixed breed has multiplied ſo greatly, as to conſtitute a conſiderable part of the population in all the Spaniſh ſettlements. The ſeveral ſtages of deſcent in this race, and the gradual variations of ſhade until the African black, or the copper-colour of America, brighten into an European complexion, are accurately marked by the Spaniards, and each diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar name. Thoſe of the firſt generation are now conſidered and treated as Indians and Negroes; but in the third deſcent, the characteriſtic hue of the former diſappears; and in the fifth, the deeper tint of the latter is ſo entirely effaced, that they can no longer be diſtinguiſhed from Europeans, and are entitled to all their privileges. It is chiefly by this mixed race, whoſe frame is remarkably robuſt and hardy, that the mechanic arts are carried on, and other active functions in ſociety are diſcharged, which the two higher claſſes of citizens, from pride, or from indolence, diſdain to exerciſe.

The negroes hold the fourth rank among the inhabitants of the Spaniſh colonies. The introduction of that unhappy part of the human ſpecies into America, together with their ſervices and ſufferings there, ſhall be fully explained in another place; here they are mentioned chiefly, in order to point out a peculiarity in their ſituation under the Spaniſh dominion. In ſeveral of their ſettlements, particularly in New Spain, negroes are chiefly employed in domeſtic ſervice. They form a principal part in the train of luxury, and are cheriſhed and careſſed by their ſuperiors, to whoſe vanity and pleaſures they are equally ſubſervient. Their dreſs and appearance is hardly leſs ſplendid than that of their maſters, whoſe manners they imitate, and

whose passions they imbibe. Elevated by this distinction, they have assumed such a tone of superiority over the Indians, and treat them with such insolence and scorn, that the antipathy between the two races has become implacable. Even in Peru, where negroes are more numerous, and employed in field-work as well as domestic service, they maintain their ascendant over the Indians, and their mutual hatred subsists with equal violence. The laws have industriously fomented this aversion, to which accident gave rise, and by most rigorous injunctions, have endeavoured to prevent every intercourse that might form a bond of union between the two races. Thus, by an artful policy, the Spaniards derive strength from that which is the weakness of other European colonies, and have secured as associates and defenders, those very persons who elsewhere are objects of jealousy and terror.

The Indians form the last, and the most depressed order of men in that country, which belonged to their ancestors. I have already traced the progress of the Spanish ideas with respect to the condition and treatment of that people, and have mentioned the most important of their more early regulations, concerning a matter of so much consequence in the administration of their new dominions. But since that period to which I have brought down the history of America, the information and experience acquired during two centuries, have enabled the court of Spain to make such improvements in this part of its American system, that a short view of the present condition of the Indians may prove both curious and interesting.

By the famous regulations of Charles V. in 1542, which have been so often mentioned, the high pretensions of the conquerors of the New World, who considered its inhabitants as slaves, to whose service they had acquired a full right of property, were finally abrogated. From that period, the Indians have been reputed freemen, and intitled to the privileges of subjects. When admitted into this rank, it was deemed just, that they should contribute towards the support and improvement of the society, which had adopted them as members. But as no considerable benefit could be expected from the voluntary efforts of men, unacquainted with regular industry, and averse to labour, the court of Spain found it necessary to fix and secure, by proper regulations, what it thought reasonable to exact from them. With this view, an annual tax was imposed upon every male, from the age of eighteen to fifty; and, at the same time, the nature as well as extent of the services which they might be required to perform, were ascertained with precision. This tribute varies in different provinces, but if we take that paid in New Spain as a medium, its annual amount is nearly four shillings a head, no exorbitant sum in countries where, as at the source of wealth, the value of money is extremely low. The right of levying it likewise varies. In America, every Indian is either an immediate vassal of the crown, or depends upon some subject to whom the district, on which he resides, has been granted for a limited time, under the denomination of *encomiendz*. In the former case, about three fourths of the tax is paid into the royal Treasury; in the latter, the same proportion of it belongs to the holder of the grant. When Spain first took possession of America, the greater part of it was parcelled out among its conquerors, or those who first settled there, and but a small portion reserved for the crown. As those grants which were made for two lives only, reverted successively to the sovereign, he had it in his power either to diffuse his favours by grants to new proprietors, or to augment his own revenue by valuable annexations. Of these, the latter has been frequently chosen: The number of Indians now depending immediately on the crown, is much greater than in the first age after the conquest, and this branch of the royal revenue continues to extend.

The benefit arising from the services of the Indians accrues either to the crown, or to the holder of the *encomienda*, according to the same rule observed in the payment of tribute. Those services, however, which can now be legally exacted, are very different from the servile tasks originally imposed upon the Indians. The nature of the work which they must perform is defined, and an equitable recompence is granted for their labour. The stated services demanded of the Indians, may be divided into two branches. They are either employed in the works of primary necessity, without which society cannot subsist comfortably, or are compelled to labour in the mines, from which the Spanish colonies derive their chief value and importance. In consequence of the former, they are obliged to assist in the culture of maize, and other grain of necessary consumption; in tending cattle, in erecting edifices of public utility, in building bridges, and in forming high roads; but they cannot be constrained to labour in raising vines, olives, and sugar canes, or any species of cultivation, which has for its object the gratification of luxury, or commercial profit. In consequence of the latter, the Indians are compelled to undertake the more unpleasant task, of extracting ore from the bowels of the earth, and of refining it by successive processes, no less unwholesome than operose.

The mode of exacting both these services is the same, and is under regulations framed with a view of rendering it as little oppressive as possible to the Indians. They are called out alternately in divisions, termed Mitas, and no person can be compelled to go but in his turn. In Peru, the number called out must not exceed the seventh part of the inhabitants in any district. In New Spain, where the Indians are more numerous, it is fixed at four in the hundred. During what time the labour of those Indians, who are employed in agriculture, continues, I have not been able to learn. But in Peru, each Mita, or division destined for the mines, remains there six months; and while engaged in this service, a labourer never receives less than two shillings a day, and often earns more than double that sum. No Indian residing at a greater distance than thirty miles from a mine is included in the Mita, or division employed in working it; nor are the inhabitants of the low country exposed to certain destruction, by compelling them to remove from that warm climate to the cold elevated regions where minerals abound.

The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and Magistrates; but in their own villages, they are governed by Caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their antient Lords, others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition from their ancestors. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, afford some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men so much exposed to oppression, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of the Protector of the Indians. It is his function, as the name implies, to assert the rights of the Indians, to appear in their defence in the courts of justice; and by the interposition of his authority, to set bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A certain portion of the reserved fourth of the annual tribute, is destined for the salary of the Caziques and Protectors, another is applied to the maintainance of the clergy employed in the instruction of the Indians. Another part seems to be appropriated for their support, and the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is affected by any extraordinary calamity. Besides this, provision is made by various laws, that hospitals shall be founded in every new settlement for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm in Lima, in Cuzco, and in Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity.

Such is the great outline of the jurisprudence and policy by which the Indians are now governed in the provinces belonging to Spain. In those regulations of the Spanish monarchs, we discover no traces of that cruel system of extermination, which they have been charged with adopting; and if we admit, that the necessity of securing subsistence for their colonies, or the advantages derived from working the mines, give them a right to avail themselves of the labour of the Indians, we must allow, that the attention with which they regulate and recompence that labour, is provident and sagacious. In no code of laws is greater solicitude displayed, or precautions multiplied with more concern for the preservation, the security, and the happiness of the subject, than we discover in the collection of the Spanish laws for the Indies. But those latter regulations, like the more early edicts which have been already mentioned, have too often proved ineffectual remedies against the evils which they were intended to prevent. In every age, if the same causes continue to operate, the same effects must follow. From the immense distance between the power entrusted with the execution of laws, and that by whose authority they are enacted, the vigour even of the most absolute government must relax, and the dread of a superior too remote to observe with accuracy, or to punish with dispatch, must insensibly abate. Notwithstanding the numerous injunctions of the Spanish monarchs, the Indians still suffer, on many occasions, both from the avarice of individuals, and from the exactions of the Magistrates, who ought to have protected them; unreasonable tasks are imposed; the term of their labour is prolonged, and they groan under all the insults and wrongs which are the lot of a dependent people. From some information on which I can depend, such oppression abounds more in Peru, than in any other colony. But it is not general. According to the accounts, even of those authors who are most exposed to exaggerate the sufferings of the Indians, they, in several provinces, enjoy not only ease, but affluence; they possess large farms; they are masters of numerous herds and flocks; and, by the knowledge which they have acquired of European arts and industry, are supplied not only with the necessaries, but with many luxuries of life.

From the BOSTON INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

The following copy of a letter was lately received from France.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE, to Lord GEORGE GERMAINE, dated Camp, near Saratoga, August 20th, 1777.

[Private.]

MY LORD,

I NEED not enlarge upon the concern I have in communicating my sinister events. I am perswaded your Lordship will give me credit for partaking every sentiment that your Lordship, or any other man, warmed with principle and zeal in this contest, can feel.

In regard to the affair of Saintcoick, I have only to add to the public account, that if ever there was a situation to justify enterprize and exertion, out of the beaten tract of military service, it was that in which I found myself. Had I succeeded, I should have effected a junction with St. Leger, and been now before Albany; and I flatter myself I need only mention those views, to shew that in hazarding this expedition, I had the soundest principles of military reasoning on my side, viz. That the advantages to be expected from success, were in a greater degree superior to the evils that could attend miscarriage. The secondary purposes, to which I alluded in the public letter, were to try the affections of the country; to compleat the provincial corps, many recruits for which were unable to escape from their villages, without a force to encourage and protect them; and to distract the councils of the enemy, by continuing their jealousy towards New-England. Major-General Riedesel has pressed upon me repeatedly the mounting his dragoons; the men were animated with the same desire; and I conceived it a most favourable occasion to give into their ideas and solicitations, because in exerting their zeal to fulfil their favourite purpose, they necessarily would effect the greater purpose of my own. The rest of the troops were selected from such as would least weaken the solid strength of the army, in case of ill success; and I thought it expedient to take a little trial of the provincials and Canadians, before I might have occasion for them in more important actions.

The original detachment could not have been made longer, without opening roads and other preparations of time, nor should I have thought it justifiable to expose the best troops to loss upon a collateral action. Had my instructions been followed, or could Mr. Brymann have marched at the rate of two miles an hour, any given twelve hours out of the two and thirty, success would probably have ensued, and misfortune would certainly have been avoided. I did not think it prudent, in the present crisis, to make these circumstances to the public so strong as I do in confidence to your Lordship: but I rely, and I will venture to say, I expect, because I think justice will warrant the expectation, that while, for the sake of public harmony, that necessary principle for conducting nice and laborious service, I colour the faults of the execution, your Lordship will, in your goodness, be my advocate to the King and to the world, in vindication of the plan.

The consequences of this affair, my Lord, have little effect upon the strength or spirits of the army; but the prospect of the campaign, in other respects, is far less prosperous than when I wrote last. In spite of St. Leger's victory, fort Stanwix holds out obstinately. I am afraid the expectations of Sir J. Johnson greatly fail him in the rising of the country. On this side, I find daily reason to doubt the sincerity or the resolution of the professing loyalists. I have about 400, but not half of them armed, who may be depended upon; the rest are trimmers, merely actuated by interest. The great bulk of the country is undoubtedly with the Congress, in principle and in zeal; and their measures are executed with a secrecy and dispatch that are not to be equalled. Wherever the King's forces point, militia, to the amount of 3 or 4000, assemble in 24 hours; they bring with them their subsistence, &c. and the alarm over, they return to their farms.—*The Hampshire grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abound in the most active and most rebellious race of the Continent, and hang like a gathering fog upon my left.* In all parts the industry and management in driving cattle and removing corn, are indefatigable and certain; and it becomes impracticable to move without portable magazines. Another most embarrassing circumstance is, the want of a communication with Sir William Howe: Of the messengers I have sent, I know of two being taken, and am ignorant whether any of the rest arrived. The same fate has probably attended those dispatched by Sir William Howe, for only one letter is come to hand, informing me his intention is for Pennsylvania; that Washington has detached Sullivan, with 2500 men, to Albany; that Putnam is in the Highlands, with 4000 men; that after my arrival at Albany, the movement of the enemy must guide mine; but that he wished the enemy might be driven out of the province before my operation took place against Connecticut; That Sir Henry Clinton remained in the command in the neighbourhood of New-York, and would act as occurrences might direct. No operation, my Lord, has yet been undertaken in my favour. The Highlands have not even been threatened. The consequence is, that Putnam has detached two brigades to Mr. Gates, who is now strongly posted near the mouth of the Mohawk river, with an army superior to mine in troops of the Congress, and as many militia as he pleases. He is likewise far from being deficient in artillery, having received all the pieces that were landed from the French ships which got into Boston.

Had I a latitude in my orders, I should think it my duty to wait in this position, or perhaps as far back as Fort Edward, where my communication with Lake George would be perfectly secure, till some event happened to assist my movement forward; but my orders being positive, to "force a junction with Sir William Howe," I apprehend I am not at liberty to remain inactive longer than shall be necessary to collect about 25 days provisions, and to receive the reinforcement of the additional companies, the German drafts and recruits, now (and unfortunately only now) on Lake Champlain.—The waiting the arrival of this reinforcement, is of indispensible necessity, because from the hour I pass the Hudson's river and proceed towards Albany, all safety of communication ceases, I must expect a large body of the enemy from my left will take post behind me. I have put out of the question the waiting longer than the time necessary for the foregoing purposes, because the attempt, then critical, depending on adventure, and the fortune that often accompanies it, would hardly justifiable but by orders from the State, would afterwards be consummately desperate. I mean my Lord that by moving soon, though I should meet with insurmountable difficulties to my progress, I shall at least have a chance of fighting my way back to Ticonderoga; but the season a little further advanced, the distance increased, and the march unavoidably tardy, because surrounded by enemies, a retreat might be shut by impenetrable bars of the elements, and at the same time no possible means of existence remains in the country.

When I wrote more confidently, I little foresaw that I was to be left to pursue my way through such a tract of country, and host of foes, without any co-operation from New-York; nor did I then think the garrisoning of Ticonderoga, would fall to my share alone; a dangerous experiment would it be to leave that post in weakness, and too heavy a drain it is upon the life-blood of my force to give it due strength.

I yet do not despond.—Should I succeed in forcing my way to Albany, and find that country in a state to subsist my army, I shall think no more of a retreat, but at the worst, fortify there, and await Sir W. Howe's operations. Whatever may be my fate, my Lord, my actions to the breast of the King, and to the candid judgment of my profession, when all the motives become public; and I rest in confidence, that whatever decision may be passed upon my conduct, my good intent will not be questioned.

I cannot close so serious a letter without expressing my fullest satisfaction in the behaviour and countenance of the troops, and my compleat confidence that in all trials they will do whatever can be expected from men devoted to their king and country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. Upon re-perusing this letter, I am apprehensive that the manner in which I have expressed myself, respecting the reinforcement being only upon Lake Champlain, may seem ambiguous.—I do not mean to impute the delay to any thing but accident—nor do I mean to confess Sir Guy Carleton's reasoning upon not complying with my requisition to garrison Ticonderoga—I only lament it.

Philadelphia, February 4.

CAME to the Stables at the Conestoga Waggon, on Wednesday evening the 4th instant, a black MARE, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be about three years old. And on Friday morning about sun-rise, a dark bay HORSE came to the above place; it is supposed he had just been rode hard as he was in a great sweat; he is about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be about eight or nine years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN JACKSON.

Best possible image.

The EFFECTS of the CRUSADES on the Manners, Commerce, and Policy of EUROPE.

THE Crusades, or expeditions in order to rescue the Holy Land out of the hands of Infidels, seem to be the first event that roused Europe from the lethargy in which it had been long sunk, and that tended to introduce any change in government, or in manners. It is natural to the human mind to view those places which have been distinguished by being the residence of any illustrious personage, or the scene of any great transaction, with some degree of delight and veneration. From this principle flowed the superstitious devotion with which Christians, from the earliest ages of the Church, were accustomed to visit that country which the Almighty had selected as the inheritance of his favourite people, and in which the Son of God had accomplished the redemption of mankind. As this distant pilgrimage could not be performed without considerable expence, fatigue and danger, it appeared the more meritorious, and came to be considered as an expiation for almost every crime. An opinion which spread with rapidity over Europe about the close of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century, and which gained universal credit, wonderfully augmented the number of those credulous pilgrims, and increased the ardour with which they undertook this useless voyage. The thousand years mentioned by St. John were supposed to be accomplished, and the end of the world to be at hand. A general consternation seized mankind; many relinquished their possessions, and, abandoning their friends and families, hurried with precipitation to the Holy Land, where they imagined that Christ would quickly appear to judge the world. While Palestine continued subject to the Caliphs, they had encouraged the resort of pilgrims to Jerusalem; and considered this as a beneficial species of commerce, which brought into their dominions gold and silver, and carried nothing out of them but relics and consecrated trinkets. But, the Turks having conquered Syria about the middle of the eleventh century, pilgrims were exposed to outrages of every kind from those fierce barbarians. This change, happening precisely at the juncture when the panic terror, which I have mentioned, rendered pilgrimages most frequent, filled Europe with alarm and indignation. Every person who returned from Palestine, related the dangers he had encountered in visiting the Holy City, and described with exaggeration the cruelty and vexation of the Turks.

When the minds of men were thus prepared, the zeal of a fanatical monk, who conceived the idea of leading all the forces of Christendom against the Infidels, and of driving them out of the Holy Land by violence, was sufficient to give a beginning to that wild enterprise. Peter the hermit, for that was the name of this martial apostle, ran from Province to Province with a crucifix in his hand, exciting Princes and people to this Holy War, and wherever he came kindled the same enthusiastic ardour for it with which he himself was animated. The Council of Piacenza, where upwards of thirty thousand persons were assembled, pronounced the scheme to have been suggested by the immediate inspiration of Heaven. In the Council of Clermont, still more numerous, as soon as the measure was proposed, all cried out with one voice, 'It is the will of God.' Persons of all rank were smitten with the contagion; not only the gallant Nobles of that age, with their warlike followers, whom the boldness of a romantic enterprise might have been apt to allure, but men in the more humble and pacific situations of life; ecclesiastics of every order, and even women and children engaged with emulation in an undertaking which was deemed sacred and meritorious.

If we may believe the concurring testimony of cotemporary authors, six millions of persons assumed the cross, which was the badge that distinguished such as devoted themselves to this holy warfare. All Europe, says the Princess Anna Comnena, torn up from the foundation, seemed ready to precipitate itself in one united body upon Asia. Nor did the fumes of this enthusiastic zeal evaporate at once: The frenzy was as lasting, as it was extravagant. During two centuries, Europe seems to have had no object but to recover, or keep possession of the Holy Land; and, through that period, vast armies continued to march thither.

The first efforts of valour animated by enthusiasm were irresistible; part of the lesser Asia, all Syria and Palestine, were wrested from the Infidels; the banner of the cross was displayed on Mount Sion; Constantinople, the capital of the Christian empire in the east, was seized by a body of these adventurers, who had taken arms against the Mahometans; and an Earl of Flanders, and his descendants, kept possession of the Imperial throne during half a century. But, though the first impression of the Crusaders was so unexpected that they made their conquests with great ease, they found infinite difficulty in preserving them. Establishments so distant from Europe, surrounded by warlike nations, animated with fanatical zeal scarce inferior to that of the Crusaders themselves, were perpetually in danger of being overturned. Before the expiration of the thirteenth century, the Christians were driven out of all their Asiatic possessions, in acquiring of which incredible numbers of men had perished, and immense sums of money had been wasted. The only common enterprize in which the European nations ever engaged, and which all undertook with equal ardour, remains a singular monument of human folly.

But from these expeditions, extravagrant as they were, beneficial consequences followed, which had neither been foreseen nor expected. In their progress towards the Holy Land, the followers of the cross marched through countries better cultivated, and more civilized than their own. Their first rendezvous was commonly in Italy, in which Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and other cities had begun to apply themselves to commerce, and had made some advance towards wealth as well as refinement. They embarked there, and, landing in Dalmatia, pursued their route by land to Constantinople. Though the military spirit had been long extinct in the eastern empire, and a despotism of the worst species had annihilated almost every public virtue, yet Constantinople, having never felt the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, was the greatest, as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners and arts. The naval power of the eastern empire was considerable. Manufactures of the most curious fabric were carried on in its dominions. Constantinople was the only mart in Europe for the commodities of the East Indies. Although the Saracens and Turks had torn from the empire many of its richest provinces, and had reduced it within very narrow bounds, yet great wealth flowed into the capital from these various sources, which not only cherished such a taste for magnificence, but kept alive such a relish for the sciences as appeared considerable, when compared with what was known in other parts of Europe. Even in Asia, the Europeans who had assumed the cross found the remains of the knowledge and arts which the example and encouragement of the Caliphs had diffused through their empire. Although the attention of the historians of the Crusades was fixed on other objects than the state of society and manners among the nations which they invaded, although most of them had neither taste nor discernment enough to describe them, they relate, however, such signal acts of humanity and generosity in the conduct of Saladin as well as some other leaders of the Mahometans, as give us a very high idea of their manners. It was not possible for the Crusaders to travel through so many countries, and to behold their various customs and institutions, without acquiring information and improvement. Their views enlarged; their prejudices wore off; new ideas crouded into their minds; and they must have been sensible on many occasions of the rusticity of their own manners, when compared with those of a more polished people. These impressions were not so slight as to be effaced, upon their return to their native countries. A close intercourse subsisted between the East and West during two centuries; new armies were continually marching from Europe to Asia, while former adventurers returned home and imported many of the customs to which they had been familiarised by a long residence abroad. Accordingly, we discover, soon after the commencement of the Crusades, greater splendor in the Courts of Princes, greater pomp in public ceremonies, a more refined taste in pleasure and amusements, together with a more romantic spirit of enterprise spreading gradually over Europe; and to these wild expeditions, the effect of superstition or folly, we owe the first gleams of light which tended to dispel barbarity and ignorance.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 4th, 1780.

The bill intitled An Act to restore and ascertain the value of divers fines, penalties, and forfeitures, herein mentioned which may be incurred by the breach of divers Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT to restore and ascertain the value of divers fines, penalties, and forfeitures, herein after mentioned, which may be incurred, by the breach of divers Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS divers fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which are limited not to exceed certain sums, and the specific fines, penalties and forfeitures, which were heretofore, as well before the revolution as since, provided, directed, and established, in and by divers Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania still in force, in order to enforce and secure the observance of the same, have, by reason of the great variation and rise in the prices of commodities, become generally uncertain, and very inadequate to the purposes for which they were intended and ordained, whereby divers good and wholesome laws of this State have been enervated, and have lost their proper vigor and effect, to the great injury of the sober and quiet citizens, and to the dishonour of the Commonwealth: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the several and respective fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, in all cases where the same are expressed and set in money, which shall be incurred by, imposed on or recovered against, any person or persons, in any court of record, or in a summary way, before any Justice of the Peace or otherwise, as well at the suit of the party greived and in an action *qui tam*, as at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be estimated, computed, levied and satisfied, in the manner in which the fees of certain officers of this State, are or ought to be estimated, computed, levied and satisfied, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intituled, "An Act for the better support of certain officers of this State, and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties, which they may incur by neglect of duty," passed on the 27th of November last, subject however to the rules and directions following; that is to say,

Every such fine, penalty or forfeiture which shall be incurred, imposed or recovered as aforesaid, by virtue of any Act of Assembly, which was made in the late Province of Pennsylvania, and has been revived since the revolution, and re-enacted by the legislature of this Commonwealth, shall be estimated, computed, levied and satisfied, as aforesaid, after the rate of wheat at ten shillings per bushel.

Every such fine, penalty or forfeiture, which shall be incurred, imposed or recovered, as aforesaid, by virtue of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth passed within the year of our Lord 1777, shall be estimated, computed, levied and satisfied, as aforesaid, after the rate of wheat at per bushel.

Every such fine, penalty or forfeiture which shall be incurred, imposed or recovered, as aforesaid, by virtue of any Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed in the year of our Lord 1778, shall be estimated, computed, levied, and satisfied, as aforesaid, after the rate of wheat at per bushel.

And every such fine, penalty or forfeiture, which shall be incurred, imposed or recovered, as aforesaid, by virtue of any Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed within the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be estimated, computed, levied and satisfied, as aforesaid, after the rate of wheat at per bushel.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meet this evening, the 5th instant, at six o'clock precisely, at the Dutch Lutheran School house, in Cherry-Alley.

EDWARD POLE, Secretary.

N. B. The room will be accommodated with a good fire in the stove.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1780.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant, and FRIDAY the 11th, at the Theatre in South-street, Ladies and Gentlemen will be agreeably entertained with various new Equilibriums on the

SLACK WIRE,

Such as never were performed on the Continent but by the celebrated

MR. TEMPLEMAN,

Late from EUROPE.

HE balances, turns and swings on the wire to admiration.

He beats the drum on the wire in full swing.

He plays with several balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He balances a sword on the brim of a wine-glass, walks backward and forward, kneels down, and recovers with great agility.

He walks blindfold on the wire, lies down and rises up.

He sits in a chair on the wire, balances a straw, with a furnished table before him, when in full swing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a sword, with the point of the sword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the opposite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glass, and makes all spin like a top.

He walks, kneels and swings on a board to admiration.

Also a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

The performance will conclude with a compleat horn-pipe. The doors to be opened at Five o'clock in the evening, and to begin at Six.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-House, the City Tavern, and the place of performance. Box Forty Dollars.—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.—Children, from five years old to twelve, will be admitted for Fifteen Dollars. The house will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Music.

A few DOZENS of best FRENCH

BOW STRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID REES,

At the corner of Church Alley, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on next April,

A HOUSE, and about eight and a half acres of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from the city, (formerly part of Dubree's land) being on a lane leading to Robert Morris, Esquire's place, on Schuylkill, and nearly opposite Mr. Turner's place on the Wissahickon road: The house is 32 feet by 18, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and a ten feet wide piazza round the one half: Also a two story brick Kitchen adjoining: The whole is well finished, and was built about four years since. A new frame building, 36 feet by 27, containing stabling for four horses and four cows, chair and cart-house, &c. and loft sufficient for eighteen or twenty tons of hay; a pump of excellent water near the house, The land lays high, airy and healthy; great part of it was manured and sowed with clover last summer, and is under good fence. It is very suitable for a summer retreat for a genteel family, or for attending the market. The purchaser may be accommodated on a lease with a lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of five acres; on this lot there is an extraordinary good garden with asparagus and Strawberry beds, and young bearing trees of the best kinds of peaches, pears, &c. a young orchard of about four acres, highly manured last fall, and now great part in wheat and clover. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises; who likewise has to dispose of, a good horse for chair or saddle, milch cows, farming utensils, and some seed potatoes of the best kind.

ADAM HUBLEY.

4

WAS FOUND,

On the twenty sixth of January last, in Market-street, near Seventh-street, Philadelphia,

A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a quantity of Continental currency, with some specie. Whoever has lost the same, by describing the contents and paying charges may have it again by applying to HUGH KNOX, in Lower Merion township, Chester county, near Charles Humphreys's mill.

Philadelphia, February 2.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE dwelling-house of the subscriber was broke open last night, and robbed of one fine diaper cloth, one fine Holland apron, one striped muslin ditto marked M G. two silver watches, one the maker's name W. Brown, London, No. 246, the other marked Clayton on the silver face; also a horse-whip mounted with silver, engraved *Doctor Sonman*, a pair of old fashioned large square silver shoe-buckles, and several other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the robber or robbers with the goods, shall receive the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME IRON GRATE and COPPER COAL-BOX, not the worse for wear. Also about twenty-five bushels of COALS, in casks. The whole to be sold together. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.

HENRY WYNKOOP,

Hath for SALE wholesale, at his store in Second-street, between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia,

FINE Linens,
Fine Cambricks,
Fine Laces,
White Jeannets,
Sewing Silks,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Elegant silk Shoe Patterns,
Silk Ribbands,
Silk Gauzes,
Mens Hats,
Gloves,
Hair Pins, &c. &c. &c.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Reading, Bucks County, on the night of the fifteenth of November last, a Negro man named JACK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable swagger in his walk, very complaisant, plays on the violin, speaks the French and English languages well, and can read and write; Had on and took with him, a silver hilted small sword, scarlet coat with a white cape, a green ditto with a red cape, white jacket and breeches, new shoes and buckles. He ran away from his master in Maryland last summer, was taken up in Philadelphia, and put in the Work house. Whoever will take up and secure said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

MARK BIRD.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy NEGRO WENCH, eighteen years of age, has had the small pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS FOUND HID,

(Supposed to have been stolen,)

PART of two pieces of WOOLEN CLOTH, and part of a piece of LINEN. Whoever has lost the same may have them again, by proving property and paying charges. Enquire of the Printer.

January 20.

January 26, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Fulling Mill of the subscriber, in Downing's Town, between the 23d and 25th inst. two pieces of CLOTH; one containing about twelve yards, of a light drab colour, sheared once over and part the second time; the other eight and a half yards, of a light ash colour, fulled ready for shearing. Whoever secures said cloth so that it may be restored to the subscriber, and apprehends the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the cloth alone, or in proportion for either piece, paid by JESSE EVANS, Clothier.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

FOR SALE,

AT

JOHN OLDDEN's Store,

In Second street, two doors below the Church,

A QUANTITY of Gum Seneca,
English Whiting,
Spanish Brown in kegs,
A large assortment of Knives and Forks,
Hyson Tea,
Brass Wire,
Imported G B. and country-made Wool Cards of the best quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE story brick HOUSE, and LOT near an acre, situate in Queen street, in the Northern Liberties. Also a two-story brick HOUSE adjoining the same; both clear of ground-rent. For particulars and terms of sale enquire of CHARLES JONES, in M'Cullough's Alley, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night of the 26th inst. (January) the STORE of the subscribers, in Third street, opposite Church Alley, Philadelphia, and the following Goods carried away, viz. three bags of Shot, part of a bag of Coffee, about eighty weight of Bees Wax, a small quantity of Loaf Sugar, about one hundred weight of brown ditto, a dressed Calf-skin, two Silver Dollars, and some Pennsylvania money, the quantity unknown. Whoever secures the Goods so that the owners may have them again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

ARMSTRONG AND TOLAND.

TAKEN UP between the Black Horse and the Buck Taverns, on the Lancaster Road, by the subscriber, living in Eastown township, Chester county, a roan MARE, about twelve years old, sixteen or seventeen hands high, branded P P. The owner by proving his property and paying charges may have her again.

January 16. WILLIAM HANNAY.

PRINTED and SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four doors above Race street,

PHILADELPHIA,

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As established by CONGRESS.

With COPPER-PLATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE HOUSE in Germantown, situate on the main street, and on a good lot of about six or seven acres, whereon is an orchard with sundry kinds of best fruit trees, and a large and beautiful garden; the house has good cellars under the whole, with a vault convenient for the keeping meat, milk, butter, &c. in warm weather, a kitchen adjoining, and a pump of excellent water in the yard; stables and sundry other buildings. For further particulars enquire at the Office of THOMPSON and ARMITT, in Race street, Philadelphia, or of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 24.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Poole's Bridge, in Front-street, on the 24th inst. an apprentice lad named GEORGE WOONDERLY, about four feet high, seventeen or eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat, and a round hat; he took with him a green coat, jacket and breeches, three shirts, and one pair of trowsers. He has a down cast look, yellow hair, walks crooked, and is remarkably near sighted. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JOHN PIPER.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Estates.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office from Second-street to Front street, at the corner of Black Horse Alley, where persons having real estates to dispose of may, by entering them in the said Office, meet with a ready and quick sale. Likewise Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Memorials, Letters of Attorney, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn at the said Office with care and dispatch, and money put out at interest as usual.

There are in the said Office to be disposed of, several Houses and Lots of Ground in and about the city.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

WAS taken up by the subscriber at Cuckold's town, Mill Creek Hundred, and county of New Castle, on the 10th of November last, a black MARE, supposed to be about six years old, thirteen or fourteen hands high, branded H L. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. FREDERICK FORD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a servant Girl, who has above two years to serve; a smart girl, fit for country work. For further particulars enquire of Mr. THOMAS ARTY, keeper of the Work house in Philadelphia.

A few GALLONS of excellent

Fresh LIME JUICE;

Also, Fresh RAISINS,

TO BE SOLD BY

JACOB KEEHMLE,

In Second-street, near Race-street, Philadelphia.

Father Abraham's ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1780,

To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, North-Britain, resided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty years of age, a serjeant, deserted the 2d of December last at Trenton in the Jerseys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-six years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deserted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December last.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1st regiment, three soldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards, and Neil Blew. Burns deserted at Susquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, supposed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaster, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, speaks much in the Irish dialect, makes use of the word *arran* when asked any question, is considerably pimpled in the face, which appears so by drinking, is about forty years of age, and supposed to have a forged discharge, as he formerly kept school, and was known to borrow paper the night he deserted. Cross deserted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great repute in swearing, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deserted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the sea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of shewing himself the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1st battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet six inches high, born in Lancaster in Pennsylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, speaks good English though of Dutch parents, a well-set fellow, pitted with the small-pox, is supposed to have a forged discharge, as he deserted from Susquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the same neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1st regiment, Hugh Davis, deserted the 9th of December last, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut short, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-six years, suspected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas Garret, deserted the 11th of December last from the Head of Elk, seventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Pasquetank county, North-Carolina, has black hair and fair complexion, supposed to be gone to the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deserted the 29th of December last, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, plays well on the violin, which instrument he is fond of; supposed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingle's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkom, deserted the 29th of December last, aged about twenty seven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round shouldered, born in Craven county, North-Carolina, and supposed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Also William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, born in Pasquetank, North-Carolina, supposed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deserted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidson's company, John Conway, twenty four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and supposed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-six years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every person apprehending any of the above deserters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, so that he may be secured, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile such deserter shall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the subscriber, or nearest D Q Master General, who is requested to pay the same

By order of the Hon. Board of War,

LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Com. in Philadelphia.

LEWIS WEISS,

Of PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transferring and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges Auditors, or Arbitrators; Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Holland'sh, and Latin languages. 6.

TO BE SOLD,

A very genteel second-hand SLEIGH.

Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.
N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

Guilford Township, Cumberland County, Jan. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the care of the subscriber, a chesnut coloured HORSE, with a large star in his forehead in the form of a heart, about nine years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Also the following Goods, viz. two sheets, two fine shirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one check ditto, one coarse ditto, four pair of shoes, a saddle and bridle, and a small great-coat. The above Horse and Goods were acknowledged by a certain John Walker to have been brought out of the Commons of Philadelphia. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, and take them away in two months from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges of keeping, by

PATRICK VANCE.

N. B. The above Horse and Goods were brought out of the Commons aforesaid, about the tenth of September last.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE commodious POT HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the House erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one street and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 25.

STOPPED,

By the subscriber, on suspicion of being stolen, EIGHT sheets, two silk handkerchiefs, six aprons, ten shifts, and one table-cloth. Any person applying to BENJAMIN PASCHALL, Esq; proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Also STOPPED, and may be seen at the office of PLUNKET FLEESON, Esq; two silver watches, two silver tea-spoons, one marked with a cypher, one ditto pap-spoon, part of a piece of sail-cloth and a remnant of ditto, about two and a half yards of black plush, five yards of light home-made cloth, two pair of womens leather shoes, one light broadcloth woman's cloak with a hood, a remnant of brown cloth, and sundry other articles formerly advertised.

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, Constable.

To be LET by said CARLYLE, a TAN-YARD compleat, in which there is a quantity of good BARK, also a DWELLING HOUSE in the same, if wanted.

WAS FOUND,

On the twenty-sixth of January last, in Market-street, near Seventh-street, Philadelphia,

A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a quantity of Continental currency, with some specie. Whoever has lost the same, by describing the contents and paying charges may have it again by applying to HUGH KNOX, in Lower Merion township, Chester county, near Charles Humphreys's mill.

Philadelphia, February 4.

CAME to the Stables at the Connestogo Waggon, on Wednesday evening the 2d instant, a black MARE, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be about three years old. And on Friday morning about sun-rise, a dark bay HORSE came to the above place; it is supposed he had just been rode hard, as he was in a great sweat; he is about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be about eight or nine years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN JARVIS.

WRAPPING PAPER
By the REAM,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

The EFFECTS of the CRUSADES on the Manners, Commerce, and Policy of EUROPE.

(Concluded from our last.)

BUT these beneficial consequences of the Crusades took place slowly; their influence upon the state of property, and consequently of power, in the different kingdoms of Europe, was more immediate as well as discernable. The Nobles who assumed the cross, and bound themselves to march to the Holy Land, soon perceived that great sums were necessary towards defraying the expences of such a distant expedition, and enabling them to appear with suitable dignity at the head of their vassals. But the genius of the feudal system was averse to the imposition of extraordinary taxes; and subjects in that age were unaccustomed to pay them. No expedient remained for levying the sums requisite, but the sale of their possessions. As men were inflamed with romantic expectations of the splendid conquests which they hoped to make in Asia, and possessed with such zeal for recovering the Holy Land as swallowed up every other passion; they relinquished their ancient inheritances without reluctance, and for prices far below their value, that they might sally forth as adventurers in quest of new settlements in unknown countries. The Monarchs of the different kingdoms, none of whom had engaged in the first Crusade, eagerly seized this opportunity of annexing considerable territories to their crowns at small expence. Besides this, several great Barons, who perished in the Holy War, having left no heirs, their fiefs reverted of course to their respective Sovereigns, and by these accessions of property as well as power taken from the one scale and thrown into the other, the regal authority increased in proportion as that of the Aristocracy declined.

The absence, too, of many potent vassals, accustomed to controul and give law to their Sovereigns, afforded them an opportunity of extending their prerogative, and of acquiring a degree of weight in the constitution which they did not formerly possess. To these circumstances we may add, that as all who assumed the cross were taken under the immediate protection of the church, and its heaviest anathemas were denounced against such as should disquiet or annoy those who had devoted themselves to this service; the private quarrels and hostilities which banished tranquility from a feudal kingdom were suspended or extinguished; a more general and steady administration of justice began to be introduced, and some advances were made towards the establishment of regular government in the several kingdoms of Europe.

The commercial effects of the Crusades were not less considerable than those which I have already mentioned. The first armies under the standard of the cross, which Peter the hermit and Godfrey of Bouillon led through Germany and Hungary to Constantinople, suffered so much by the length of the march, as well as the fierceness of the barbarous people who inhabited those countries, that it deterred others from taking the same route; so that, rather than encounter so many dangers, they chose to go by sea. Venice, Genoa and Pisa furnished the transports on which they embarked. The sum which these cities received merely for freight from such numerous armies was immense. This, however, was but a small part of what they gained by the expeditions to the Holy Land; the Crusaders contracted with them for military stores and provisions; their fleets kept on the coast as the army advanced by land; and, supplying them with whatever was wanting, engrossed all the profits of that lucrative branch of commerce. The success which attended the arms of the Crusaders was productive of advantages still more permanent. There are charters yet extant, containing grants to the Venetians, Pisans and Genoese, of the most extensive immunities in the several settlements which the Christians made in Asia. All the commodities which they imported or exported are thereby exempted from every imposition; the property of intire suburbs in some of the maritime towns, and of large streets and houses in others, is vested in them; and all questions arising among persons settled within their precincts, or who traded under their protection, are appointed to be tried by their own laws and by Judges of their own appointment.

When the Crusaders seized Constantinople, and placed one of their own number on the Imperial throne, the Italian States were likewise gainers by that event. The Venetians who had planned the enterprize, and took a considerable part in carrying it into execution, did not neglect to secure to themselves the chief advantages redounding from its success. They made themselves masters of part of the ancient Peleponnesus in Greece, together with some of the most fertile Islands in the Archipelago. Many valuable branches of the commerce, which formerly centered in Constantinople, were transferred to Venice, Genoa, Pisa.

Thus a succession of events occasioned by the Holy War, opened various sources, from which wealth flowed in such abundance into these cities, as greatly promoted their liberty and independence.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IT has been the misfortune of this country not to have profited sufficiently by the experience of older nations. When the way of executing a particular business had been plainly marked out and settled in every nation of Europe, we have chosen to pursue some whimsical scheme of our own, which had been exploded on the fullest trial by those who lived before us.—There are many instances of this; but there are none more striking than the practice introduced by Congress in the Courts of Admiralty, of admitting persons to claim as neutrals bound to the ports of the United States upon the oath of the Captain or others on board in contradiction to the papers.—So wide a door is open for frauds under this practice, that the Continental cruizers and privateers must ever be subjected to insuperable discouragements so long as it continues.

As an instance of the great care which is thought necessary to be used in order to prevent impositions on this head, I send you a translation of the regulation concerning neutral vessels, made on the 26th July, 1778, by the King of France:—A Prince of whose wisdom and goodness, if the nations could be assured in every monarch, the world would have been very little troubled with disputes about the forms of government.

STEADY.

REGULATION concerning the Navigation of Neutral Vessels in time of War. July 26, 1778.

THE King having caused a representation to be made of the ancient regulations concerning the navigation of neutral vessels during war, his Majesty has been pleased to confirm them, and to add others which may most effectually preserve the rights of neutral powers and the interests of their subjects, with such precautions as will prevent the abuse of their flags. With this view His Majesty has ordained, and doth ordain, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty forbids any of his armed ships to stop and bring into the ports of his kingdom the vessels of neutral powers, although they shall have sailed from the ports of an enemy; excepting always such as carry succours to places which are besieged, invested or blockaded. With respect to vessels of neutral states which are loaded with contraband goods and designed for an enemy, they may be stopped, and the said goods shall be seized and condemned; but the vessel and the remainder of the cargo shall be released, unless the said contraband goods amount in value to three fourths of the whole cargo, in which case the whole of the vessel and cargo shall be condemned. His Majesty nevertheless reserves to himself the right of revoking the freedom granted by this article, if the powers at war shall not, within six months after the publication of this regulation, grant the same freedom.

2. The masters of neutral vessels shall be obliged on the seas to prove the property to be neutral, by passports, bills of lading, one at least of which shall specify the said neutral property, or shall contain an exact* declaration. And as to charter parties and other papers which shall not be signed, His Majesty declares they shall be void and of no effect.

3. All captured vessels of what nation soever they may be, neutral or allied, from which it shall be proved, that any papers were thrown overboard, or otherwise suppressed or withdrawn, shall be adjudged to be good prize, together with their cargoes, on the single proof of papers having been thrown overboard; and without requiring any examination of what the papers were, by whom they were thrown overboard, or whether sufficient papers remain on board to prove that the ship and cargo belong to friends or allies.

4. A pass or licence shall serve for one voyage only, and shall be considered as void, if it is proved that the vessel for which it was granted was not at the time of granting it in some one of the ports of the prince who granted it.

5. No regard shall be paid to the passports of neutral powers, if those who shall have obtained them, shall be found to have contravened them, or if the passport shall mention a different name of the vessel from that which shall be mentioned in the other papers on board; unless the proof of the change of name, and of the identity of the vessel shall be found in those very papers and they shall have been acknowledged by the public officers, at the place of departure, and have been registered before the chief public officer of the place.

6. In the like manner no regard shall be paid to passports granted by neutral or allied powers, either to the owners or masters of vessels, who are subjects of States at war with his Majesty, unless they have been naturalized, or shall have removed their residence into the States of such powers, three months before the first of September of this present year. And the said owners and masters of vessels subjects of a State at war, who may have procured such naturalization, shall not have the advantage thereof, if after it was procured, they shall have returned into the enemy's State, there to continue their commerce.

* in the French, *Annonciation.*

7. Veſſels built by an enemy, or that ſhall be owned by an enemy, ſhall not be conſidered as neutral or allied, unleſs there are found on board authentic papers, paſſed before public officers, who can aſcertain the dates, and which prove a ſale or tranſfer thereof, to have been made to ſome one of the ſubjects of the allied or neutral powers, before the commencement of hoſtilities; and unleſs the ſaid act or tranſfer of the property of an enemy to a ſubject of a neutral or allied power, ſhall have been duly regiſtered before the principal officer of the place of departure, and ſigned by the owner or his Attorney.

8. As to veſſels built by the enemy, and taken by His Majeſty's ſhips and thoſe of his allies or ſubjects during the war, and which ſhall have been ſold to the ſubjects of allied or neutral States, they cannot be conſidered as lawful prizes if there are on board regular documents paſſed before the public officers, which prove as well the taking as the conſequent ſale or adjudication which ſhall have been made thereof to the ſubjects of the ſaid allied or neutral States, either in France or in the ports of the allied States. But if ſuch evidential papers are not found as well of the capture as of the ſale, ſuch veſſels ſhall be good prize.

9. All foreign veſſels ſhall be good prize, on board of which ſhall be found a Supercargo, or Clerk, of a country at war with His Majeſty, or whoſe crew ſhall conſiſt of more than one third part of the ſubjects of an enemy, or which ſhall not have on board a liſt of the crew, authenticated by the public officers of ſuch neutral ports as the ſaid veſſels ſhall have ſailed from.

12. His Majeſty does not include in the regulations of the preceding article, veſſels, the Captains of which ſhall prove by documents on board that they were neceſſitated to receive the or ſailors in the ports they came from, to replace ſuch of the neutral country who ſhall have died on the voyage.

11. It is His Majeſty's intention, that in every caſe no papers which may be procured after the capture of the veſſels ſhall have any credit or effect either with regard to the property of the veſſels or of the goods they are loaded with. His Majeſty willing that on all occaſions regard ſhall be had only to the papers found on board.

11. All veſſels of neutral powers ſailing from the ports of this kingdom, which ſhall have on board no other goods or merchandize than ſuch as ſhall have been loaded therein, and which ſhall be furniſhed with a paſs from the Admiral of France, ſhall be exempt from being ſtopped by French armed veſſels, and from being carried by them into any port of the kingdom, under any pretence whatever.

13. In caſe the preſent regulation ſhall be contravened by any French armed veſſel, there ſhall be an immediate re-delivery of the veſſels and goods, except thoſe which may be ſubject to forfeiture, and the ſaid offenders ſhall be condemned in ſuch damages and coſts as the caſe may require.

14. His Majeſty orders that theſe regulations ſhall extend to veſſels which may be driven upon the coaſts of any of his dominions.

15. His Majeſty alſo directs, that the directions under the title *Prizes* in the Marine Ordinance of the month of Auguſt 1681, ſhall be executed in their full import, except ſo far as they may be altered by this preſent regulation, which ſhall be read, publiſhed and regiſtered in all the Boards of Admiralty. And His Majeſty commands and enjoins M. the Duke of Penthievre to ſee that it is faithfully obſerved.

Done at Verſailles, July 26, 1778.

(Signed) LOUIS.

DE SARTINE.

BOSTON, January 10.

The following is a copy of a LETTER, addreſſed to the General Aſſembly of this State, by JOHN JACKSON, Eſq; and others, late priſoners of war, captured in their voyage from Jamaica; previous to their departure in a flag for Great Britain.

To the Honourable the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of the State of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

GENTLEMEN,

WE ſhould deem ourſelves deficient in thoſe ſentiments which operate upon liberal minds, were we not to acknowledge the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the peculiar favours you have indulged us with ſince our arrival in this country.

The generous treatment we have experienced almoſt effaced the recollection of our captivity.

The particular indulgence extended to us in our mode of departure from America, joined to the general civilities we have met with during our reſidence, will, we aſſure you, ever remain indelible in our breaſts.

As individuals we can only expreſs our private wiſhes, that priſoners on both ſides of this unhappy conflict, may ever experience the ſame treatment, that mutual good offices may tend to a mutual good underſtanding, and that priſoners of all deſcriptions, may quit the reſpective countries with ſimilar ſentiments of gratitude, and the moſt earneſt deſires for general peace and harmony, which we requeſt you to believe animate the hearts of, Gentlemen,

Your very obliged and obedient,
humble ſervants,

JOHN JACKSON,
EDWARD BARRY.

November 25th, 1779.

We hear that laſt Monday fe'nnight in the ſevere ſnow-ſtorm, a ſhip, brig and a ſchooner, were caſt aſhore on the back of Cape Ann, and every ſoul on board periſhed. 'Tis not as yet known who they were, or where bound.

Sunday morning about day break, a fire broke out at the lower ſtore on General Hancock's wharf, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the ſails and rigging of a ſhip belonging to Meſſieurs Thomas Ruſſel and Stephen Higginſon, of this town, merchants, and ſome proviſions.—The ſhipping at the wharf were greatly endangered, in particular the new frigate Protector caught on fire ſundry times, but by the alertneſs of the people, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, ſhe and the other veſſels received but little damage. Some of the Protector's looſe rigging was alſo conſumed.—'Tis not at preſent known how the fire happen'd.

WORCESTER, Jan. 20.

We hear that Major Allen, (of Col. Putnam's regiment) and ſeveral other gentlemen in Northampton, a few days ago went into the woods to hunt a deer; the gentlemen went different ways; not long after one of them heard a ruſſling among the buſhes, and ſuppoſing the deer to be lodged there, immediately fired, and killed the Major, who unfortunately was paſſing that way, and had occaſioned the noiſe in the buſhes.

We are informed that ſeveral veſſels that were on this coaſt, in the late ſtorm, were caſt away, and many of their crews periſhed.

Travelling has not been ſo much obſtructed by the ſnow for forty years paſt. Except the great road from Boſton to Hartford, all are filled and no paſſing without ſnow-ſhoes.

The town of Northborough, at a late meeting, from a ſenſe of juſtice to their Miniſter, the Rev. Mr. Whitney, made him a grant of *forty-five for one*, in order to make good his original ſalary, which gives him three thouſand pounds lawful money this year. In this grant they were unanimous and chearful. Northborough is not above half ſo large as this town. In this grant, they have done themſelve public honor, as well as an act of juſtice to their Miniſter; ſuch juſtice as every Miniſter, who does the duties of his office, is entitled to, though in ſome inſtances their juſt dues from year to year are in a moſt fraudulent manner kept back, which reduces them to the greateſt ſtraits and difficulties, and greatly hinders them in their miniſterial work and ſervice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 31.

Laſt week arrived at Morris Town, from St. Croix, (via N. York) Richard Cruger, Eſquire, a gentleman of eminence, and a zealous Advocate for the rights and independence of America.

We hear from New-York, that the enemy are exceedingly anxious for the fate of their fleet, which ſailed for the ſouthward, juſt before the late violent gale, being very apprehenſive that they are diſperſed, and many of them caſt on ſhore---and that the adherents to the Britiſh government, in that city, appear much mortified, at the defeat and diſappointment of all the *infamous* ſchemes, which they have adviſed, and deſigned for the enſlaving of a free people.

By a gentleman from New-Jerſey, we are informed, that near 40 of the enemy's veſſels have been driven on ſhore, on different parts of the coaſt, from Egg Harbour, as far ſouthward as the Eaſtern ſhore of Maryland and Virginia.

FISH-KILL, February 3.

We learn that the enemy, in two diviſions, have made an excurſion into New-Jerſey, and ſurpriſed our guards at Elizabeth-Town; where they burnt the meeting-houſe, ſchool-houſe and jail, and carried off ſeveral priſoners: At Newark, they burnt the academy, and made priſoner Juſtice Hedden, and about twenty five more.

The Sound, between Long-Iſland and Connecticut is almoſt froze over in the wideſt parts; and ſome perſons have paſſed over from Long-Iſland to Norwalk, and other parts in Connecticut on the ice: Wood is brought from Long-Iſland to New-York on ſleighs. It is alſo paſſable from Paulis-Hook to New-York.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE, of February 2d.

By James Pattiſon, Eſq;

Major General of his Majeſty's Forces, and Commandant of the City of New York,
&c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in all well regulated Societies where protection is given to the perſon and property of every individual, it becomes the duty of the members of that Community to contribute their joint aid to the defence and preſervation of it. And, having received in an Addreſs from the principal inhabitants of this City, in behalf of themſelves and their fellow citizens, an offer of their ſervices, requeſting to be armed and embodied: I have therefore thought fit to order that every male inhabitant reſiding within this City, from the age of ſeventeen to ſixty years, ſhall be immediately enrolled under ſuch officers as are appointed to take the command of the diſtrict in which ſuch inhabitant reſpectively reſides. Thoſe perſons who are already enrolled, either in the Loyal Commiſſariat, Indepedent, or Volunteer companies, muſt procure a certificate from the Captain to whoſe company they belong, in order that they may be exempted from being enrolled in the companies now to be eſtabliſhed.

Any perſon within the age above mentioned, who ſhall at any time fail to obey the orders he may receive from his Captain, will be ſubject to impriſonment or baniſhment from the City.

The Firemen and People commonly called Quakers, not being within the deſcription of perſons hereby required to take arms, are nevertheleſs expected to exert themſelves in any caſes of emergency.

Given under my hand in the City of New-York, the Twentieth day of January, in the Year of Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Twentieth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

JAMES PATTISON.

By Command of the General,
JOHN L. C. ROOME, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in high command, dated Charles-Town, Dec. 19, 1779.

"By the laſt accounts from Savannah, we learn that the enemy are quiet, and, for the ſake of an airing, they have encamped their troops at ſeveral plantations, at the diſtance of 10 miles round, the furtheſt from town are at Abercorn. They are fitting ſome tranſports for ſea.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear, that the Spaniards have been up the Miſſiſſipi, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Engliſh ſettlements on that river, and that they made 900 priſoners; that about the beginning of this month they left Havanna with a reſpectable fleet with 4000 troops for Penſacola or St. Auguſtine, perhaps both. This the enemy affect to diſbelieve, and are not reinforcing theſe poſts; but hourly expect the troops from New-York."

A privateer brig belonging to St. Auguſtine, of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Redmond, is taken and carried into Charles-Town.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, January 31, 1780. P. M.

The Houſe took up the further conſideration of the inſtructions to the Delegates of this State in Congreſs, on the ſubject of the ſloop Active, which being debated by paragraphs, after ſome amendments thereto, were unanimouſly approved and are as follows; viz.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Houſe being informed that it has been propoſed in the Honorable Congreſs, that an order be drawn on the Treaſury of the United States for the payment of three fourths of the neat proceeds of the ſloop Active and her cargo, and to pay the ſame to Gideon Undy and others, appellants in that caſe, in order to fulfil a decree of the Court of Appeals for prizes made at ſea, and that the ſame be charged to the State of Pennſylvania, transferring ſaid State for indemnification to the three fourths in the hands of the Judge of the Admiralty of Pennſylvania.

The Houſe in conſequence of the above, have taken the premiſes into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and conſidered the inſtructions given by the laſt Houſe of Aſſembly to a Committee of the ſaid Houſe, who had been appointed to confer with a Committee of Congreſs in the caſe of the ſloop Active, which inſtructions are in the following words:

Reſolved 1ſt, That "the power of eſtabliſhing Courts for receiving and determining finally Appeals in all caſes of captures," is reſerved in Congreſs, by the articles of Confederation; and as the State of Pennſylvania has acceded to theſe articles, this Houſe eſteem it their duty to adopt ſuch regulations, conſiſtent with the principles of the Confederation, as Congreſs may judge neceſſary for the due exerciſe of the ſaid power.

Reſolved 2d, That by our Act of this Commonwealth for eſtabliſhing a Court of Admiralty, it is declared and enacted, that the finding of the Jury ſhall eſtabliſh the facts without re-examination or appeal, and that the Act is not repugnant to, but conſiſtent with the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 25th of November, 1775.

Reſolved 3d, That the proceedings in the Court of Admiralty in the caſe of the ſloop Active, were founded upon the aforeſaid Act of Aſſembly, which, together with the ſaid reſolve form the true ground whereupon the deciſion of the conteſted point ſhould be made without involving a conſideration of the neceſſity or propriety of future alterations.

The Houſe likewiſe inſtruct you immediately to inform the Honorable Body of which you are Members, that this Houſe will conſider any application of the money of this State by Congreſs to the purpoſe aforeſaid, as an infringement on the honor and rights of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and in this view will complain in an eſpecial manner of thoſe delegations which ſhall concur in any vote for that purpoſe, to the ſeveral legiſlative bodies from whom they reſpectively derive their powers.

And you are further inſtructed to enter a proteſt in behalf of this State, that we will pay no part of the ſum which Congreſs ſhall award out of the Treaſury of the United States, in conſequence of the decree of the Court of Appeals.

We alſo inſtruct you to inform Congreſs, that the manifeſt right of the citizens of this State to the benefit of its laws, has ſome time ſince obtained from the authority thereof, an order for the diſtribution of the three fourths given by the verdict of the Jury in this caſe, to the Captains and crews of the brigantine Convention and her conſort.

The Houſe views with aſtoniſhment the perſeverance and deciſion of Congreſs, in rolling upon this State an embarraſſment created by the Court of Appeals.

Congreſs recommended a trial by Jury to be introduced into the Court of Admiralty. The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania adopted the meaſure. A Jury in the caſe of the ſloop Active founded their verdict upon the facts. It is the proper buſineſs and the firſt right of Juries to eſtabliſh facts. Yet the Court of Appeals took upon them to violate this eſſential part of Jury trial, and to reduce in effect, this mode of juriſprudence to the courſe of the civil law. A proceeding to which the State of Pennſylvania cannot yield.

If the mode of trial by Jury (in caſes of captures) as recommended by Congreſs, is found inconvenient to the circumſtances of the United States, as being a mode unknown to moſt of the civilized States in Europe; this Houſe is deſirous of conforming to the cuſtomary practice.

The Houſe finally remind you of the laws, which they underſtand have been paſſed in ſome of the States in the Union, denying all Appeal in law as well as fact to the Court of Appeals eſtabliſhed by Congreſs for prize cauſes, except claimants be foreigners, or captures in the pay of Congreſs; by the operation of one of which laws, Mr. Hugh M'Culloch, a citizen of Pennſylvania, was debarred from removing the caſe of a ſhip and cargo condemned in New England, before the ſaid Court of Appeals, and that little notice appears to have been taken of theſe laws, which Pennſylvania, conforming to the recommendation of Congreſs, concerning Admiralty juriſdiction, in the moſt legal and uſual conſtruction of the expreſſion of it, has not in our opinion been treated by that Honorable Houſe with ſufficient reſpect and attention.

Mr. DUNLAP,

Be pleaſed to give the following Hint a place in your next paper, and oblige one of your conſtant readers.

THE many late moſt wicked and attrocious robberies committed in this city, calleth aloud for the moſt vigorous exertions of the inhabitants, and ſhews them the neceſſity of immediately forming themſelves, without reſpect to perſons, into a nightly watch, to attend a place of rendezvous well accoutred and under proper rules and regulations. As this can be the only remedy to prevent ſuch villainies in future, it is to be hoped, every inhabitant, whoſe property he would wiſh to protect, will without heſitation, endeavour to promote ſo deſirable a propoſition, as it will not only prevent riots and diſorders, but ſufficiently put a ſtop to all future robberies; and it may be ſo managed as not to come to each inhabitant's turn above once a month.

Best possible image.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Saturday, February 5, 1780.

Whereas ſundry perſons of the ſociety called Quakers, have repreſented, that divers hardſhips and oppreſſions are exerciſed in the collection of public dues, militia and other fines, by the perſons employed in thoſe ſervices: Whereupon the ſame being deliberately conſidered,

Reſolved, That this Board doth highly diſapprove of all practices, tending unneceſſarily to diſtreſs and impoveriſh any inhabitants of this State; and as the laws in force afford a ſufficient remedy againſt all ſuch abuſes, this Board doth earneſtly recommend to all perſons ſo injured by public officers, to avail themſelves of the juſtice of the State, and bring all ſuch offenders to exemplary puniſhment, being aſſured of the utmoſt countenance and aſſiſtance of the public authority in ſo doing.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral particular caſes of complaint ariſing in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, and enumerated in a paper delivered to the Preſident, be tranſmitted to the Attorney-General of the State, in order that the ſame may be proſecuted in the Courts of Juſtice, if the complaining parties will attend and make the neceſſary proof.

Reſolved, That the collection of public taxes and ſupporting a competent force to repel the deſigns of the common enemy are indiſpenſible duties which we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, and that therefore it is highly incumbent on public authority to execute the neceſſary laws for theſe purpoſes with firmneſs and reſolution, and to ſupport and countenance every officer of government therein, while diſcharging his office with fidelity and uprightneſs.

Extract from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, December 21, 1779.

RESOLVED, That, until the further order of Congreſs, the ſubſiſtance of a Judge Advocate be the ſame as the preſent ſubſiſtance of a Coloneſ, and that the ſubſiſtance of a Deputy Judge Advocate be the ſame as the preſent ſubſiſtance of a Lieutenant Colonel.

December 23.

Reſolved, That inſtead of the ſubſiſtance allowed by an Act of Congreſs of the 18th day of February laſt, to the officers in the department of the Field Commiſſary of military ſtores, the following ſums be allowed, viz.

To the Field Commiſſary,	400 dollars	per month.
To a Deputy Field Commiſſary,	300 ditto	ditto.
To a Conductor,	100 ditto	ditto.
To a Clerk,	100 ditto	ditto.

And that this encreaſed ſubſiſtence commence the 18th of Auguſt laſt, and continue till the further order of Congreſs.

December 24.

Reſolved, That on the trials of caſes not capital before courts-martial the depoſitions of witneſſes not in the line or ſtaff of the army may be taken before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, and read in evidence, provided the proſecutor and the perſon accuſed are preſent at the taking the ſame, or that notice be given of the times and places of taking ſuch depoſition to the oppoſite party four days previous thereto, where the witneſs reſides within the diſtance of thirty miles from ſuch party, and ſix days where the witneſs reſides above the diſtance of thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, and a reaſonable time for a greater diſtance.

Reſolved, That to encourage witneſſes who do not belong to the army to attend on courts-martial, and give their evidence, viva voce, when required by the Judge Advocate, the reaſonable expences of ſuch witneſſes ſhall be defrayed by the United States, and paid by the Paymaſter to the Board of War and Ordnance, being firſt adjuſted by the ſaid Board.

December 27.

Whereas it appears to Congreſs, from the repreſentation of the Delegates of the State of Pennſylvania, that diſputes have ariſen between the States of Pennſylvania and Virginia, relative to the extent of their boundaries, which may probably be productive of ſerious evils to both States, and tend to leſſen their exertions in the common cauſe; therefore

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the contending parties not to grant any part of the diſputed land, or to diſturb the poſſeſſion of any perſons living thereon, and to avoid every appearance of force until the diſpute can be amicably ſettled by both States, or brought to a juſt decision by the intervention of Congreſs: That poſſeſſions forcibly taken be reſtored to the original poſſeſſors, and things placed in the ſituation in which they were at the commencement of the preſent war, without prejudice to the claims of either party.

December 28.

Reſolved, That hereafter all applications for promotion in the army of the United States of America be made to the Board of war, and all applications for promotion in the navy to the Board of Admiralty, and that they report to Congreſs.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee to whom was referred the letter of November the 2d laſt, from the Governor of Connecticut, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That Congreſs entertain a juſt ſenſe of the great and effectual exertions of the State of Connecticut in the common cauſe, and of the readineſs with which they have executed the meaſures recommended to them:

That as any alteration in the quotas eſtabliſhed by the reſolution of the 7th of October laſt would probably be productive of confuſion and embarraſſments, it be recommend to the ſaid State to raiſe the quota therein aſſigned to them, confiding that due attention will in future be paid to the circumſtances mentioned in Governor Trumbull's letter of the 2d of November laſt:

That Congreſs are earneſtly diſpoſed to do full juſtice to every State in the liquidation and allowance of all regular expenditures, and have eſtabliſhed the means of adjuſting and ſettling all accounts of the reſpective States with the United States, in order that due attention may be ſeaſonably paid to that object; but cannot in the preſent critical poſture of affairs, aſſent to the retaining of any part of the taxes raiſed for general uſe, as an example of that kind might involve the moſt fatal conſequences:

That Continental pay and rations, agreeably to the reſolutions of the 22d and 26th of June, 1778, be allowed for the ſervice of the militia which ſhall appear to have been neceſſarily employed for the defence of the ſaid State between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of November laſt.

December 29.

Reſolved, That Major General Lincoln be empowered, if he ſhall think it for the good of the ſervice, to reduce the corps lately commanded by brigadier Count Pulaſki, and to incorporate ſuch of the men as remain into ſuch of the regiments of horſe and infantry under his command as he ſhall think proper; the men ſo incorporated to be nevertheleſs conſidered as part of the quotas of the States to which they belong.

December 30.

Mr. Griffin a delegate from Virginia, laid before Congreſs an exemplification of an Act of the General Aſſembly of that State impowering any one of their delegates to give the vote of the State, in the following clauſe;

"Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly, "that from and after the paſſing of this Act, five ſhall be "the number of perſons to repreſent this Commonwealth "in General Congreſs, any one of which or a majority of "thoſe preſent, if more than one, to give the vote of the "Commonwealth."

Mr. DUNLAP,

I BEG the favour of inſerting in your news-paper the annexed two certificates relative to an enormous fraud committed againſt the United States of America, by one *Iſaac Handcock*, a miller in Berks county, who has been detected, tried and convicted in the delivery of 72 barrels of flour, by a falſe invoice, to have wilfully and wickedly cheated the ſaid States out of 24Ct. 3q. 10lb. of flour, (that is more than one ſixth part of the whole) which he had been employed to grind for the army.

I have two reaſons for publiſhing this fact. One is to let the world know how inſufficient our laws are to deter avaricious men from offences againſt the public of ſo heinous a nature as that in other governments the culprit muſt atone for on the cord—I do not wiſh that ſame puniſhment to be introduced in ours; nevertheleſs, theſe men ſhould not fare better than the other thieves do under our laws of Pennſylvania. The fine of three pence for every pound of flour leſs than invoiced, ſet by an Act of Aſſembly in the year 1733, when a buſhel of wheat coſt perhaps 2/5, was well enough for making bolters and packers of flour careful not to miſreckon: But it is far inſufficient to puniſh wilful fraud or cheat, and the making a fraudulent invoice of the nett weight of flour. From whence in a legiſlative body ſuch tenderneſs could ariſe towards robbers of the public, as to exempt them from the ſcourge and pillory, I cannot account for, without there being at that time a number of millers or owners of mills in the Aſſembly, the members were afraid ſome miſchief might befal their beſt friends. In the preſent time there ſeems no reaſon to ſubſiſt for protecting theſe arch-thieves, when the army and the whole public, rich and poor, loudly call for revenge.

My other reaſon for this publication is, to take the opportunity of giving fair warning to all perſons who are any wiſe concerned in ſelling or delivering of flour for the uſe of the army, that they may beware of all fraud and falſe practices in that trade—I know the characters of ſeveral of theſe unfair dealers, by whom the public has hitherto conſiderably loſt. I intend, ſhortly, to proſecute ſome of them; and from henceforth, to uſe every means in my power, to try all flour and caſks that cometh to my department, and wherever I ſhall diſcover any wilful fraud or deceit, I will without any regard of perſons and families, commence a proſecution againſt the offender. I am fully ſenſible, that in this way, I ſhall get ſome enemies and receive no profit. I have made my firſt experiment in Berks county, where when half the fine paid by the priſoner came to my hand, I had about 36l. to put to it for paying my own expences.

I am, &c.

CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK,
Superintendant of Baking in the Grand Army of the United States.

I DO Certify, That Iſaac Handcock has fully accounted with me, on account of the United States, for twenty-four hundred three quarters, and ten pounds of flour. The deficiency of flour in an invoice of ſeventy-two barrels, by him ground for the United States, and ſent to George A. Baker, Commiſſary General of Iſſues in Philadelphia, by Henry Decker, Waggon Maſter: Witneſs my Hand, this 11th day of November 1779.

PETER ASTON.

Reſpublica, v. Iſaac Handcock. } Berks County, November Seſſions, 1779.

I DO hereby Certify, That Iſaac Handcock was proſecuted by Mr Chriſtopher Ludwig, tried, and convicted at Reading, of a cheat in delivering a falſe invoice of the nett weight of ſeventy-two barrels of flour of the United States to Hery Decker. And that the ſaid Iſaac Handcock, was fined by the court, in the ſum of one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings and three pence. One half whereof, was ordered to be paid to the Overſeers of the poor of Langſwamp township in Berks County. And the other half, to the proſecutors. And was ordered to pay the coſts of proſecution. Witneſs my hand this 11th day of November, 1779.

DAN. LEVAN Clk. Seſs.

To the Honorable the CONGRESS of the United States.

THE Law which makes the Continental Money, a legal tender for old debts, was made in conſequence of a recommendation of Congreſs for that purpoſe. This law, though originally well intended, has done more miſchief in our country than the Britiſh army. It has been fatal to thouſands of the moſt worthy and helpleſs members of the community. It has depreciated the money more than all the counterfeits Sir William Howe ever ſent among us; and laſtly, it has contributed more to extirpate religion and virtue from our country in the ſpace of four years, than the writings of Hume and Bolingbroke could have done in a century. As the above law originated in Congreſs, the public have a right to look to the Congreſs for a reſolution recommending a repeal of it. Several of the Legiſlatures of theſe States, are looking up to you, gentlemen, for a reſolution for that purpoſe. The periſhing widow and orphan, and the aged citizen, whoſe ground-rents and leaſes once afforded him a handſome ſubſiſtence, have more than once beſet your doors with their cries. "Take care (to uſe your own emphatical words) that they riſe no higher."—Say not the miſchief is done. There are hundreds and thouſands of people in our country, whom a repeal of the *tender law* would immediately reſtore to competence and happineſs. Let no *falſe* reaſonings upon the ſubject of money lead you to delay this neceſſary reſolution. That policy is even weak, which is maintained at the expence of juſtice, and, to uſe the words of a member of that illuſtrious and immortal body of men who compoſed the Congreſs of 1774, whilſt America was innocent, and knew nothing of the cruel deſpoiler of her virtue (for that name beſt befits the law for making the Continental Money a legal tender for old debts,) "NOTHING (ſaid he in a debate where the ſubtleties of policy were urged againſt the plain rules of equity) THAT IS MORALLY WRONG, CAN EVER BE POLITICALLY RIGHT."

T. P.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to take notice, That the Honorable Aſſembly of this Commonwealth hath granted them permiſſion to bring in a bill to incorporate the Society; a draught has been prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, and the Society ſtands adjourned until next Wedneſday evening, when it is expected there will be a general attendance of the Members at the Univerſity, to conſider and finally conclude upon the ſame.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 6th inſtant, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, near the Old Ferry-houſe, and robbed of the following Goods, viz.—Twenty four pieces of callicoes of different colours, marks unknown, three pieces of Iriſh linen, two dozens Barcelona handkerchiefs, eight pair black ſilk ſtockings, four pieces hairbines, ſixty-two pounds ſewing thread, two dozens worſted breeches patterns of different colours, eleven pair ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, with ſundry pinchbeck, ſix pieces of check, Manchester make, five pieces of dark chintzes not cut, one piece of lawn marked D. B. two dozens womens cotton ſtockings marked D. B. one piece of Ruſſia ſheeting, thirty-eight yards, mark unknown, eight yards ſuperfine blue Engliſh cloth, four pieces ſuperfine ſcarlet ratinet, ſix pieces ditto white, one pound ſewing ſilk, ſundry pieces of ſhalloons, eight pounds ſewing ſilk, twelve yards buckram, ſundry cards of gilt buttons, ſome Spaniſh ſugar, one ſmall box of ſquare needles, a quantity of check and blue cotton handkerchiefs, five yards ſuperfine muſlin, three ſtone paſte ſtock buckles, and near one hundred pounds of coffee. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves and goods, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

LEVI MARKS.

Philadelphia, February 1.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday the twelfth inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A THREE ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between South and Shippen ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth about eighteen feet and in depth ſeventy feet; ſubject to a ground rent of nineteen Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; Late the eſtate of James Barnes, deceaſed, and ſold by order of an Orphans Court.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Adminiſtrator.

A HARPSICHORD to be Sold.
Enquire of the PRINTER,

Philadelphia, February 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Paſſyunk road, near the New Play-houſe; the houſe is thirty feet front by twenty feet deep, with ſix fire places, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole: The lot is forty-ſix feet front by ſeventy-five feet deep, clear of ground-rent. Alſo to be ſold, a few barrels of Lamp-black, about forty pounds in each, a few buſhels of fine Salt, ſome braſs knob iron rim'd Locks, braſs Dividers with or without ſteel Pencils, Augers, a large Scale Beam, Ship Chandlery, and a ſet of Books of Architecture. Any perſon wanting any of the above articles may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Southwark, the corner of Front and Shippen ſtreets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hundred and ſeventy-eight fathom long, which he purpoſes to rebuild in the ſpring, and would be willing to take a partner with a competent ſtock.

Philadelphia, February 2.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open laſt night, and robbed of one fine diaper cloth, one fine Holland apron, one ſtriped lauſin ditto marked M G. two ſilver watches, one the maker's name W. Brown, London, No. 2246, the other marked Clayton on the ſilver face; alſo a horſe-whip mounted with ſilver, engraved *Doctor Sonman*, a pair of old faſhioned large ſquare ſilver ſhoe-buckles, and ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the robber or robbers with the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME IRON GRATE and COPPER COAL-BOX, not the worſe for wear. Alſo about twenty-five buſhels of COALS, in caſks. The whole to be ſold together. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said states

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

Genteel LODGINGS for Gentlemen
TO BE LET.
Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A SMALL FRONT ROOM suitable for an Office, and a CHAMBER furnished, in a genteel part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to carry on the DYEING Business in its different branches, viz. silk garments, various colours; skein and new silks for stores and shops, dyed black and dressed; cotton, flowered and spotted gauzes of all kinds, dyed black and dressed to answer any purpose; worsteds and yarn, and cotton and flax yarn, dyed blue, red, and divers other colours; jeans, fustians and cotton velvets dyed sundry colours, and dressed; mens cloaths cleaned, &c. The whole done with expedition, and upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. Work received and delivered at his house in Second street, betwixt Market and Chesnut-streets, and at the Dye-house in Water-street, betwixt Walnut and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully answered.

CAME to Abel James's plantation, in the Northern-Liberties, near Frankford, a sorrel HORSE about fourteen hands high, a sorrel MARE about fourteen hands high, and a bay MARE fifteen hands high. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

February 1.

Philadelphia, February 3.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Quarter-Master General's store, about the middle of last week, a new pair of SHOES, and a pair of large silver BUCKLES, weight forty pennyweight. Whoever will bring them to the subscriber, at the Quarter Master-General's store in Front-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, shall have the above reward and no questions asked.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Philadelphia, January 29.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS
REWARD.
STOLEN,

Out of the dwelling house of the subscriber, yesterday, The following ARTICLES, viz.

ONE white tissue negligee and petticoat, one tissue gown with purple ground and white flowers; two brown paduasoy gowns, one a little darker than the other, one changeable mantua gown, one striped silk gown made up with the wrong side out; part of a silk gown, yellow ground and blue flowers, ripped up; one Manchester muslin gown, ripped up; one lutestring gown with white ground and green sattin stripes, ripped up; a pair of brocaded cuffs, and a muslin tambour apron with open work. Any person giving information, so that the above described things may be recovered, and the thief detected, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the said goods.

RICHARD BACHE.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what shall appear to be due, in order that the same may be paid without farther trouble as soon as I shall be enabled. I am under the necessity of earnestly pressing a punctual compliance with this requisition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Master-General to have my accounts ready for settlement on or before the said first day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus Creek, in Greenwood Township, Cumberland County. For terms apply to PAUL COX, in Front-street, three doors below Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1780.

On TUESDAY the 8th instant, and FRIDAY the 11th, at the Theatre in Southwark, Ladies and Gentlemen will be agreeably entertained with various new Equilibriums on the

SLACK WIRE,

Such as never were performed on the Continent but by the celebrated

MR. TEMPLEMAN,
Late from EUROPE.

HE balances, turns and swings on the wire to admiration.

He beats the drum on the wire in full swing.

He plays with several balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He balances a sword on the brim of a wine-glass, walks backward and forward, kneels down, and recovers with great agility.

He walks blindfold on the wire, lies down and rises up.

He sits in a chair on the wire, balances a straw, with a furnished table before him, when in full swing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a sword, with the point of the sword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the opposite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glass, and makes all spin like a top.

He walks, kneels and swings on a board to admiration.

Also a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

The performance will conclude with a compleat horn-pipe. The doors to be opened at Five o'clock in the evening, and to begin at Six.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-House, the City Tavern, and the place of performance. Box Forty Dollars—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.—Children, from five years old to twelve, will be admitted for Fifteen Dollars. The house will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Music.

DESERTED,

From Captain Parke's company, in Colonel B. Flowers's regiment of Artillery and Artificers, stationed in Philadelphia,

JAMES WEER, (deserted in the month of June last) fifteen years of age, well set, fresh complexion, short bushy hair, and has been since seen in Chester with a light coloured coat faced with blue.

HENRY TURNER, (deserted in July last) twenty-five years of age, six feet high, dark hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker.

GEORGE SMITH, (deserted the twenty-fifth of November last) twenty one years of age, five feet eight inches high, redish hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker. At the same time deserted WILLIAM RIVELY, twenty years of age, five feet five inches high, swarthy complexion, dark thin hair, and a little pitted with the small-pox, by trade a shoemaker.

JOHN GWILLIM, went on furlough to Fredericksburgh the fourth of December last, but has not returned agreeable to his furlough; he is twenty-nine years of age, five feet five inches high, thin made, fair hair which curls round; blue uniforms faced with red; by trade a shoemaker.

ELIN ALURD, a Frenchman, (deserted the seventeenth of January) twenty-one years of age, talks no English, five feet five inches high, well made, a smart looking fellow, with a good head of hair tied and platted, and large arch eye brows; had a short light coloured coat, white stockings, long quartered shoes of waxed neats-leather, closed in the inside on the grain; by trade a shoemaker, and carried off sundry shoemakers tools, the property of the States.

Whoever takes up any of said deserters and secures them, so that they may be returned to their regiment and company, shall receive for each and every of them ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable expences, paid by

A. DOW, Lieutenant.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On Sunday the sixteenth instant, (January,) by the subscriber, living in George's-street, Southwark,

AN iron grey HORSE, with a piece of a rope round his neck, about ten or twelve years old, some saddle spots on his back, and about thirteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BURNES.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fourth and south side of Union-streets, on which is erected a good three-story brick house; the lot is sixteen feet on Fourth-street, and extending on Union-street forty feet; subject to a ground rent of four pounds currency per annum.

One other Lot of Ground adjoining the former, twenty feet on Union-street, and extending eighty feet, or half way from Union-street to Pine-street, on which is erected a good two-story brick house; subject to a ground-rent of five pounds currency per annum, payable to the Pennsylvania House of Employment.

Two other Lots of Ground on the east side of Fourth-street, and near Walnut-street, with two good houses and kitchens thereon erected; the lots are each seventeen feet front and thirty-three feet in depth; clear of ground-rent.

The whole will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, that will undertake the management of a kitchen, who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

A ROBBERY

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, in Upper Darby, Chester county, in the night of the 23d instant, Two MEN, one about five feet eight or nine inches high, thin visage fair complexion, had on a light frock and thick woolen cap. The other about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, had on a blue ragged jacket, or soldier's coat, turned up with some other colour; his name JAMES. They took away four dollars, some English half-crowns, some small silver money, such as quarter dollars, piftareens, &c. one half johannes, two guineas and one half guinea, some Continental and a considerable quantity of old paper currency, a large silver-faced watch, with brass hand and brass dots between the hours, the day of the month in the plate, maker's name John May, London, both on the face and inside; half a dozen large silver spoons stamped and engraved on the under side of the handle I. two pair of silver knee-buckles, one plain, one pair carved, marked R S. a carved stock-buckle R S. one silver buckle, rims plain and worn out, one of the broke; a pincushion, light blossom coloured silk, worked with red and green silk in imitation of a bunch of strawberries on one side and a sprig on the other, hooped with silver; a new home made cloth great coat of a light colour a little on the blossom; a grey coat surtout not much worn; a new broadcloth jacket without sleeves, a light blossom colour; a pair of leather breeches almost new, a pair of corderoy breeches, fine Holland and several other shirts and neckcloths; a quantity of mens and boys stockings, linen, worsted and woolen; a purple Persian gown lined, a stamped linen ditto hair coloured, a black paduasoy cloak, a white ruffel quilt lined with homespun striped worsted, a new shift with Holland sleeves, a pair of blue damask shoes of Hose's make, a pair of new blankets, a new flannel sheet, with sundry other things of various kinds. It is supposed one of them cut his finger by breaking open drawers, as some of the linens left were bloody supposed by being handled. Any person taking and securing the goods and money so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, and for the felons so that they may be convicted, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by

JAMES STEEL.

N. B. It is imagined the above articles are in Philadelphia, as the subscriber's horse was taken out of the stable to carry them, and was found near the Bridge coming back.

J. S.

ANY person wanting a NEGROE BOY of about eleven years old, who has had the small pox and measles, and is capable of waiting in a house and tending horses, may hear of such a one by applying to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, four doors below the Draw-Bridge, who has for sale a quantity of Russia Duck, as also a good Saddle Horse.

January 24.

New-Jersey, January 20, 1780.

THE Subscriber proposes attending in Philadelphia from the first to the eighth of February next, in order to receive the monies due him on sales of Prizes in New-Jersey; and desires all those who do not call on him in Bordentown before that time to discharge their accounts, to be punctual in paying within the time above-mentioned. All accounts not paid above will be put in suit.

JOSEPH POTTS,
Late Marshal.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Assembly, made and passed at a session of Assembly of the state of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of November 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Assembly passed November session, 1766, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the Western Shore Treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Trustees of said State at London, or State Loan-office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

Philadelphia, January 14.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Doctor FRANCIS ALISON, late of this city deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to have them settled and paid.

HANNAH ALISON,
MARY ALISON,
ROBERT SMITH,
WILLIAM RUSH } Executors.

The Widow of Doctor Alison would be obliged to the Gentlemen that borrowed books, to return them.

A valuable Plantation, well improved, on the west branch of Susquehanna, a few miles from Sunbury, to be sold.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Haycock township, Bucks county, on the 29th day of November last, two MARES; one a brown with white hind feet, about five years old, fourteen hands high, paces and trots: The other a black, with some white on one foot, thirteen hands high, seven or eight years old, paces and trots. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEONARD BIDLEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1780.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA OR GENERAL

MARKET THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

From Dr. ROBERTSON's HISTORY OF AMERICA.

ON the eaſt of Mexico, Yucatan and Honduras are comprehended in the government of New Spain, though anciently they can hardly be ſaid to have formed a part of the Mexican empire. Theſe large provinces, ſtretching from the Bay of Campeachy beyond Cape Gracias a Dios, do not, like the other territories of Spain in the New World, derive their value either from the fertility of their ſoil, or the richneſs of their mines, but they yield in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood tree, which in dying ſome colours, is ſo far preferable to any other material that the conſumption of it in Europe is conſiderable, and it has become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in thoſe provinces, or attempted to obtain any ſhare in this branch of trade. But after the conqueſt of Jamaica by the Engliſh, it ſoon apeared what a formidable rival was now ſeated in the neighbourhood of the Spaniſh territories. One of the firſt objects that tempted the Engliſh, was the great profit ariſing from the logwood trade, and the facility of wreſting ſome portion of it from the Spaniards. Some adventurers from Jamaica made the firſt attempt at Cape Catoche, the ſouth-eaſt promontory of Yucatan, and by cutting log wood there, carried on a gainful traffic. When moſt of the trees near the coaſt in that place were felled, they removed to the Iſland of Triſt, in the Bay of Campeachy; and in latter times, their principal ſtation has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonſtrances, and open force, to prevent the Engliſh from obtaining any footing on that part of the American Continent. But after ſtruggling againſt it for more than a century, the diſaſters of laſt war extorted from the Court of Madrid a reluctant conſent to tolerate this ſettlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. The pain which this humbling conceſſion occaſioned, ſeems to have ſuggeſted a method of rendering it of little conſequence, more effectual than all the efforts of negociation or violence. The logwood produced on the weſt coaſt of Yucatan, where the ſoil is drier, is in quality far ſuperior to that which grows on marſhy grounds were the Engliſh are ſettled. By encouraging the cutting of this, and permitting the importation of it into Spain without paying any duty, ſuch vigour has been given to this declining branch of commerce, and the logwood which the Engliſh bring to market has ſunk ſo much in value, that their trade to the bay of Honduras has gradually declined ſince it obtained a legal ſanction, and, it is probable, will ſoon be finally abandoned. In that event the provinces of Yucatan and Honduras will become poſſeſſions of conſiderable importance to Spain.

Eaſton, February 1, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter Maſter General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the firſt of March next, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts with all poſſible diſpatch in order for ſettlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or receipts given for what ſhall appear to be due to the firſt of March; to which time I am directed by the Quarter-Maſter General to furniſh all accounts in my diſtrict without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, February 9.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN TURNER,
In Front ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Penroſe's Ship-Yard,

ONE third part (or in ſmaller ſhares) of the ſnow POLLY, now laying at Ton Alley Wharf, well fitted for ſea; together with the ſame proportion of her cargo, conſiſting of Tar and Staves. Likewiſe the Hull and Spars of the brigantine RICHMOND, now laying at the wharf formerly David Thomſon's, with about twenty tons of Fuſtick, and four Carriage Guns, two-pounders; the whole together, or ſeparate, as may be convenient.

Alſo to be ſold, a Negro Boy of about ſixteen years of age, good tempered, very honeſt, and has been bred to houſe-work.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Guilford Township, Cumberland County, Jan. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the care of the ſubſcriber, a cheſtnut coloured HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead in the form of a heart, about nine years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots: Alſo the following Goods, viz. two ſheets, two fine ſhirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one check ditto, one coarſe ditto, four pair of ſhoes, a ſaddle and bridle, and a ſmall great-coat. The above Horſe and Goods were acknowledged by a certain John Walker to have been brought out of the Commons of Philadelphia. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, and take them away in two months from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the charges of keeping, by

PATRICK VANCE.

N. B. The above Horſe and Goods were brought out of the Commons aforeſaid, about the tenth of September laſt.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 6th inſtant, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, near the Old Ferry-houſe, and robbed of the following Goods, viz.—Twenty-four pieces of callicoes of different colours, marks unknown, five pieces of Iriſh linen, two dozens Barcelona handkerchiefs, eight pair black ſilk ſtockings, four pieces hairbines, ſixty-two pounds ſewing thread, two dozens worſted breeches patterns of different colours, eleven pair ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, with ſundry pinchbeck, ſix pieces of check, Manchester make, five pieces of dark chintzes not cut, one piece of lawn marked D. B. two dozens womens cotton ſtockings marked D. B. one piece of Ruſſia ſheeting, thirty-eight yards, mark unknown, eight yards ſuperfine blue Engliſh cloth, four pieces ſuperfine ſcarlet rattinet, ſix pieces ditto white, one pound ſcarlet twiſt, ſundry pieces of halloons, eight pounds ſewing ſilk, twelve yards buckram, ſundry cards of gilt buttons, ſome Spaniſh ſugar, one ſmall box of ſquare needles, a quantity of check and blue cotton handkerchiefs, five yards ſuperfine muſlin, three ſtone paſte ſtock buckles, and near one hundred pounds of coffee. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves and goods, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

LEVI MARKS.

Philadelphia, February 1.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday the twelfth inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A THREE-ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth about eighteen feet and in depth ſeventy feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of nineteen Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; Late the eſtate of James Barnes, deceaſed, and ſold by order of an Orphans Court.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Paſſyunk road, near the New Play houſe; the houſe is thirty feet front by twenty feet deep, with ſix fire places, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole: The lot is forty-ſix feet front by ſeventy five feet deep, clear of ground-rent. Alſo to be ſold, a few barrels of Lampblack, about forty pounds in each, a few buſhels of fine Salt, ſome braſs knob iron rim'd Locks, braſs Dividers with or without ſteel Pencils, Augers, a large Scale Beam, Ship Chandlery, and a ſet of Books of Architecture. Any perſon wanting any of the above articles may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Southwark, the corner of Front and Shippen-ſtreets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hundred and ſeventy-eight fathom long, which he purpoſes to rebuild in the ſpring, and would be willing to take a partner with a competent ſtock.

A HARPSICHORD to be Sold.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 25.

STOPPED,

By the ſubſcriber, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen,

EIGHT ſheets, two ſilk handkerchiefs, ſix aprons, ten ſhifts, and one table-cloth. Any perſon applying to BENJAMIN PASCHALL, Eſq; proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Alſo STOPPED, and may be ſeen at the office of PLUNKET FLEESON, Eſq; two ſilver watches, two ſilver tea-ſpoons, one marked with a cypher, one ditto pap ſpoon, part of a piece of ſail-cloth and a remnant of ditto, about two and a half yards of black pluſh, five yards of light home-made cloth, two pair of womens leather ſhoes, one light broadcloth woman's cloak with a hood, a remnant of brown cloth, and ſundry other articles formerly advertiſed.

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, Conſtable.

To be LET by ſaid CARLYLE, a TAN-YARD compleat, in which there is a quantity of good BARK, alſo a DWELLING-HOUSE in the ſame, if wanted.

WAS FOUND,

On the twenty ſixth of January laſt, in Market ſtreet, near Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a quantity of Continental currency, with ſome ſpecie. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by deſcribing the contents and paying charges may have it again by applying to HUGH KNOX, in Lower Merion township, Cheſter county, near Charles Humphreys's mill.

Philadelphia, February 4.

CAME to the Stables at the Conneſtoga Waggon, on Wedneſday evening the 2d inſtant, a black MARE, about thirteen hands high, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. And on Friday morning about ſun-riſe, a dark bay HORSE came to the above place; it is ſuppoſed he had juſt been rode hard, as he was in a great ſweat; he is about fourteen and a half hands high, and ſuppoſed to be about eight or nine years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN JARVIS.

Philadelphia, February 2.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open laſt night, and robbed of one fine diaper cloth, one fine Holland apron, one ſtriped muſlin ditto marked M G. two ſilver watches, one the maker's name W. Brown, London, No. 246, the other marked Clayton on the ſilver face; alſo a horſe-whip mounted with ſilver, engraved *Doctor Senman*, a pair of old faſhioned large ſquare ſilver ſhoe-buckles, and ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the robber or robbers with the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME IRON GRATE and COPPER COAL-BOX, not the worſe for wear. Alſo about twenty-five buſhels of COALS, in caſks. The whole to be ſold together. Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel LODGINGS for Gentlemen
TO BE LET.
Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A SMALL FRONT ROOM ſuitable for an Office, and a CHAMBER furniſhed, in a genteel part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus Creek, in Greenwood Townſhip, Cumberland County. For terms apply to PAUL COX, in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

From the ANNUAL REGISTER, or a view of the History, Politicks, and Literature, of the year 1760.

On the DIFFERENT CONDITIONS of YOUTH and AGE.

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the subject of much-pleasing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the strong powers of imagination, have ever represented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is fresh and cheerful, inviting enjoyment, and contributive of great pleasure, love, pastime, and even business, are pursued with high delight. Every thing appears charming, as in the season of spring, inspiring us with rapture, and inviting us to bliss. But as all sublunary transports have but transitory existence, the edge which tasting gives to our appetites, a full meal is sure to blunt; therefore, those who seek no higher enjoyments than from their passions, will be sure to experience satiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to weariness in all the full gratifications of our senses.

Those only continue happy, who are so precautionally prudent as to lay in early a stock for true permanent satisfaction; which is of a nature less violent, but infinitely more durable. This store must be composed of virtue, wisdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and property, the needful instruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, must acquire some of the attainments of age, to attain which reason will have recourse to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the dispensing of wisdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of derision.

Our passions in youth are very powerful seducers; they hurry us into hasty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and fruitless repentance. Against these imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days, which those are the most happy who soonest acquire and regard.

The long practised in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchasing at the price of great hazards. The lover's dream of extacies, and the prodigal's of high delight, are equal delusions practised by passion on reason; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow speedily sick of what we only admire, but are often lastingly gratified with what we reasonably approve.

Thus must youth, to be happy, acquire some of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, must retain some of those of youth. The strong passions and affections of both ages are alike deceitful; as in one stage we have not attained to the vigour of sound judgment, and in the other we have past it, and got into the date of second dotage, without the benefits of restraints that were our securities in our first child-hood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reason are all decaying or become lost.

Age pictured in the mind is decripidity in the winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side, where, secure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain pursuits, it can please itself with prattling of evils overcome, and pleasures that it has parted with the enjoyment of without regret, seeking nothing but to wear down the last stage of life with ease, and leaving bustle and folly to those to whom by nature they belong.

The greatest wisdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy society before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmity must take shelter in the kindness of true friendship, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talkativeness is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been so distinguished, by observation, from Homer's days to the present time. A chearfulness retained from youth gives a gracefulness to this humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at least to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high spirits and fond pursuit, old age can boast its comforts of composure and reflection. One stage of life is to be represented by the pleasurable appetite with which we sit down to a meal; the other, by the satisfied indifference with which we are sure to rise from it, and the willing disposition we make after it for rest.

It is folly in youth to place too strong a reliance on long life; it is weakness in age to be over-solicitous about it. In the former case, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter the desire is attended by anxiety, because the chances of probability are entirely against it.

All that we are sure of in this life is, that we must quit it, we know not when: And all that it most behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wisdom and virtue are our constant admonishers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we suffer other pursuits to become our deluders into disquiet. We should in all things be the seekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of those of others. While we make such the rules of our conduct, we shall be certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to resign it.

Youth has no more bliss than sober reason can insure to it; nor has age more unhappiness than indiscretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in those different stages of our being; our credit and felicity being such as we ourselves make them: So that it is not Providence, but perverseness, that makes us otherwise than happy.

I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

BRUTUS.

By Capt. Claghan, arrived at Boston from Gottenburgh, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, September 28.

WE have accounts from Cadiz, that as well for secrecy sake as on account of the hot weather, the preparations for the siege of Gibraltar are carried on much more by night than by day, 38,000 bombs and near 400 pieces of cannon, have been brought behind the wall of the lines of St. Roch, and as there are but 1000 Gunners, it is said that his Catholic Majesty will ask for some from France, as well as Engineers. In truth, it is thought the garrison, which amounts to but 3500 men, will be insufficient to guard all the posts, and serve upwards of 900 pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the vigilance of Don Barcelo some vessels have found means to get into Gibraltar with provisions; however that commander has taken several Portuguese vessels laden with provisions, on board one of which were some English officers and dispatches for the Governor of Gibraltar.

Rotterdam, October 6. By accounts, dated Nantz, September 28, we hear a fleet of 57 sail of French vessels from Cape Francois are arrived at Brest, and that the combined fleets were ready to sail with the first favourable wind.

LONDON, September 27.

No advices from Gibraltar, it is said have been received by government later than the 18th of August, when the blockade was continued as from the beginning; nor had the Spanish army or navy been reinforced with any troops or shipping, as has been reported here.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 7.

"A peace begins again to be talked of here between this Court and that of England, to which His Catholic Majesty and the Americans are to be allowed to accede as the Preliminary to a cessation of hostilies, by which American Independence will be confirmed. Of this however, we are certain, that when the articles come on the tapis, none will be listened to but such as are adequate to the advantages which we have already gained, as well in Europe as the more distant quarters of the Globe."

Lord Sandwich has assured a Great Personage, within these few days, that he may rest easy respecting the home defence, for that he will engage to have 64 ships of the line ready to proceed to sea by the 15th of April next.

An Agent from the Congress arrived at the Havannah the 8th of July, who had been instrumental in planning an expedition to West Florida, which country has been offered to the Spaniards, as some gratuity for their loan of 750,000l. Sterling to the United States. It consists of two frigates, several privateers and armed vessels, a regiment of soldiers, and a great number of armed people who go there to settle.

October 1. According to private letters from Holland by the last mail, we are assured that the States General are in the utmost perplexity how to act in this critical conjuncture. Sir Joseph Yorke had insisted upon a categorical answer to his last memorial, which was very spirited, in four days. The States required a month, which was refused and were debating when the post came away upon the steps proper to be taken.

The last letters from Gibraltar by way of Lisbon mention, that the blockade of that place was not compleatly formed by sea, and that they had a communication still with the Barbary coast.

Oct. 6. This day a commission was signed by his Majesty in Council for the prorogation of Parliament to Thursday the 13th day of November; also a proclamation for their meeting for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 11. This morning a messenger arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, soon after which another was dispatched to Portsmouth, since which it is reported that the combined fleets were a few leagues off the first mentioned place.

A cessation of arms has again been proposed on the part of France and the Rebel Colonies, through the mediation of the King of Sardinia, which the British cabinet have refused to listen to, unless the dependence of America on the present state, be made the ground work of such cessation.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, October 1.

"This morning arrived his Majesty's frigate Maidstone, from the West-Indies. Admiral Byron is come in her; but nothing new has transpired."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 7.

"The French frigate called the Pallas has just entered the Texel, in company with the English ship of war the Seraphis, lately taken by Paul Jones, of which he has taken the command, his own ship having sunk soon after the action. Capt. Ricot commander of the Vengeance, from L'Orient, and an American privateer named the Alliance, Capt. Landais, part of Jones's squadron, are also arrived, and have brought in with them the Countess of Scarborough armed ship.

"A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th ult. advises, that a convoy of 57 merchant ships, from Cape Francois was just arrived at Brest, The letter adds, the fleet was preparing to put to sea."

Extract of a letter from Brest, September 25.

"Mr. de la Touche Traville's squadron will be ready for sailing in three or four days, and it is thought will sail as soon as the provisions can be got on board. The grand fleet will be able to depart by the 6th or 7th of next month. It appears decided, that the campaign is finished, and that the Spanish ships will winter at this Port and at Rochfort, in order to be ready in good time the next spring."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, September 14.

"Captain Sampson of the Mercury packet-boat sailed from Boston on the 4th of August, and arrived here the 4th of this month. He brings word that a day or two before his departure he was informed by the Commissary of prisoners, (who was then going for New-York with 300 prisoners for an exchange) that he, the Commissary, had put into irons and confined in a dungeon, a young Gentleman of good fortune and family, on whom it was determined to proceed in every respect, as Captain Cunningham should be treated after his arrival in England."

Octo. 13. There are very few British or Irish seamen in the Spanish fleet, and no Americans; they are mostly natives, excepting only a few Genoese and Venetians, who meet with every encouragement.

PHILADELPHIA

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Friday, February 4, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS it is necessary that due provision be made for the trial and determination of offences, crimes, controversies and suits, within the cognizance of the maritime law, and not enquirable at common law:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That a person of known integrity and ability shall be appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for and during the term of years, in case he shall so long behave well, by the name and stile of Judge of the Admiralty, which Judge shall hold a Court of Admiralty, and therein have cognizance of all controversies, suits and pleas of maritime jurisdiction not cognizable at the common law; offences and crimes other than contempts against the said Court, only excepted, and thereupon shall pass sentence and decree according to the maritime law, the law of nations, and the laws of this Commonwealth shall require.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases of prize, capture, or recapture upon the water from enemies; or by way of prisal; or from pirates, the same shall be tried, adjudged and determined, as well, as to the question whether prize or not? as to the claims of the parties interested or pretending to be interested in the same, by the law of nations and the acts and ordinances of the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America, before the said Judge, by witnesses, according to the course of the civil law. And in all such cases of prize, capture, re-capture and found upon the water aforesaid, an appeal from the final sentence of the said Judge of Admiralty shall lie and be allowed to such Judges or Court, as the said Congress have appointed, or may appoint for the hearing and determining such appeals; such appeals to be brought and conducted in the manner, and within the time directed and limited by and by the acts and ordinances aforesaid: Security being first given, in such sum of money as the said Judge of Admiralty shall deem sufficient, to prosecute such appeal with effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Captain or Commander of any ship or vessel of war, or Prize-master, or other person, having charge of any capture or re-capture, or other property, seized upon the water as aforesaid, who shall conduct or bring the same into port, shall immediately deliver the same, without diminution, to the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty and within days after the arrival of such prize as aforesaid, shall exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, a libel or bill in writing, before the said Judge, wherein setting forth, in ample and particular manner, the time and other circumstances of the seizing and taking of the same, and of the service or employment that the ship or vessel so seized was in, at the time when such ship or vessel was taken or seized, and the parties aiding thereto, to the best of his knowledge; and shall also, without delay or diminution, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, upon the oath or affirmation of such person, all books, documents, commissions, parchments, papers, and other writings, appertaining to, or found on board any such ship or vessel, in order that the said Judge may have the benefit of any evidence which may arise therefrom, in forming his sentence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to deliver up any such capture or seizure as aforesaid, to the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty, or shall embezzle or keep back any part of any such capture, or shall withhold, embezzle or destroy any books, documents, commissions, papers, parchments or other writings, appertaining to or found on board of any ship or vessel, seized as a prize as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be liable to attachment and to fine, or to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the said Judge, as a contemner of the said Court of Admiralty; and moreover, shall forfeit, to the use of the Commonwealth, all such offenders share or part of such capture, to be recovered by indictment; and the said Judge shall by order, stay, during the prosecution, such share or part, in the hands of the Marshal, to the end that the same may be secured upon the conviction of such offender, and paid to the Treasurer of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after any such libel, as aforesaid, shall be exhibited before the said Judge, he shall direct the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, to give notice in some public news-paper, to be published in the city of Philadelphia, of the day appointed for the trial of such prize, and the said Register shall insert therein, if known, the name, size or burthen, and other description of the vessel so taken and brought into port, and also, the name and firname of the late master or commander of the same, and of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel last sailed, and of the port or place, for which such ship or vessel was destined, and in case of a recapture, he shall set forth, by what ship or other vessel, the same was first taken; to the end, that all persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any there be,) wherefore such capture or recapture, goods, merchandize, or other property, should not be condemned and adjudged to the belligerants.

Provided always, That if it be made appear to the satisfaction of the said Judge, that the cargo of any such ship or vessel seized as prize, as aforesaid, is damageable or consists of goods, which, in their nature, are so perishable, as not to be kept till the trial be finished, without great loss, that then, and in such case, the said Judge shall nominate and appoint three judicious and indifferent persons, of the city or county where the said goods may be, who shall carefully inspect, and appraise the same, and report the condition thereof, and deliver the said appraise-

Best possible image.

ment and report, supported and attested by their oaths or affirmations, to the said Judge; whereupon the said Judge may order the Marshal of the said Court, immediately to sell by public Auction, such part of said cargo, as appears to the said Judge to be likely to perish, or be greatly endamaged by keeping, as aforesaid. And the said Marshal having sold the same accordingly, shall retain the monies, thence arising, in his hands, till the trial be finished; except the charges attending upon such inspection and appraisement, which shall be ascertained by the said Judge.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the execution of the decree of the said Judge, in any case of capture, recapture or prize, taken upon the water, from which an appeal to the said Judges or Court of Appeal, shall be entered, shall not be suspended or delayed, by reason of such appeal, in case, the party or parties appellate, shall enter sufficient security, to be approved by the said Judge, in at least double the value of the prize, or other subject of controversy; the same value to be estimated and appraised at the price at which the said prize might then be sold for current money; for which purpose the said Judge shall appoint three skillful and indifferent appraisers, who shall exactly number, measure or weigh the several articles of which such prize shall consist, and return a particular inventory and appraisement of the same, attested by the oaths or affirmations of said appraisers, to the Register of the said Court, to be filed in his office. And the stipulation or security so given and entered, in case of an appeal, as aforesaid, shall be considered, and shall have effect, as a statute staple, and may be sued for and recovered, by original writ, to be issued out of the Supreme Court, or other Court of Record, at the election of the party who shall have a right to institute such suit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the said Judge upon the evidence produced to him, shall pronounce sentence of condemnation against any such ship or vessel, or goods, merchandize or other property, captured or taken as prize, or recaptured, or seized by way of reprisal, or from a pirate, he shall order the same to be immediately sold by public Auction, to the best and highest bidder, for the benefit of the captors; unless, in the case of recapture, the former owner or owners, in ten days after such sentence be pronounced, pay down the full salvage, together with all such costs and charges, as shall be awarded thereupon. And the said Marshal shall keep fair and exact accounts of the sales of all ships, and other vessels, goods, merchandize, and other property, which shall be condemned in the said Court of Admiralty, and sold by the said Marshal, as aforesaid; as soon afterwards as may be, such account of sales shall be filed in the office of the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, for the inspection and use of all persons, who may be interested therein.

Provided always, That no negroe or mulatto, taken as prize upon the water, shall be in any case exposed to public sale, but being appraised, as is herein before directed, in other cases, shall be delivered to the captors, or others, having right to the same, at the appraised value, and if necessary, by lott, and the value thereof, equalized in money or goods, to be delivered to the other party or parties, intituled to share therein.

Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained, which may contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act for the effectual suppression of public Auctions and Vendues; and to prohibit male persons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers;" passed on the 26th day of November last, shall have effect, or be in force, for and during the continuance of the said recited Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Supreme Executive Council shall appoint and commission for and during the pleasure of said Council, an able and upright person to be Register of the said Court of Admiralty, and that the examinations of all witnesses in any of the causes, which may come before the said Court of Admiralty, being taken by the said Register, and attested before the said Judge, shall be filed in the office of said Register; such examinations to be taken *ex parte*, after reasonable notice to the adverse party; and the attestations of the said Register, shall, on all proper occasions, be received as evidence, in all Courts of Justice, and elsewhere.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Supreme Executive Council shall appoint and commission, for and during their pleasure, a person of skill and good reputation, to be the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty, who, before he enter on his office, shall become bound to the President of the said Council, for the time being, with two or more sureties to be approved by the said Council, in the value of forty thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, each bushel thereof to weigh at least sixty pounds; which bond or obligation shall be drawn in like manner, with like condition, and liable to like suit and use, and shall be recorded, as bonds entered into by Sheriffs and their sureties, ought to be by the laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas the trial of pirates and other sea-felons in the late British Colonies, now the United States of America, hath been heretofore without a Jury, and in a method much conformed to the civil law, the exercise of which jurisdiction, in criminal cases, was contrary to the spirit of the common law; altho' the legislature of England had by a statute passed in the reign of King Henry the eighth, intitled "For Pirates," relieved the subjects within the realm, from this grievance.

And whereas the Constitution of this State provideth, that in all prosecutions for criminal offences, no man can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of a Jury:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who shall offend upon the sea, or within the Admiralty Jurisdiction, shall be enquired of, tried and judged by Grand and Petty Juries, according to the course of the common law, in like manner as if the treason or felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this State. And the Justices of the Supreme Court or any of them, and the Judge of Admiralty, are hereby constituted Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and shall hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the city of Philadelphia, for hearing and trying such offenders. And the said Judge of Admiralty, in the absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, shall preside in such Court of Oyer and Terminer; and if any person, upon being arraigned before the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall stand mute, or shall not make direct answers, such person shall be deemed to have pleaded not guilty, and the trial shall proceed accordingly.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned at sea, or out of this State, and shall die of the same in this State, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for such felony, in the Court of this State, where such person shall die, before the ordinary Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery. And if any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned in this State, and shall die of the same at sea, or out of Pennsylvania, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for such felony, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer constituted by this Act, for the trial of crimes committed at sea.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth shall be liable to the prohibition of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in like manner and with like effect, as the prohibition of the Court of King's Bench in England in like case.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an Act of Assembly, intituled, "An Act for establishing a Court of Admiralty," passed on the ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seventy and eight, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

Provided always, That the repeal of the said Act shall not extend to stop or prevent the hearing or trial of any cause depending in the Court of Admiralty, or before the said Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, but the same may be proceeded on as by the said Act is directed, before the Judge, appointed and commissioned in pursuance of this Act, the report thereof notwithstanding.

Last week the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, was brought into the House of Assembly of this State, now sitting here, and, by order of the House, defaced and cut to pieces.

To STEADY.

SIR,

THE public are infinitely obliged by your efforts to point out the errors of Congress: Considering the high reputation of that Body, it was kind to check the idolatrous admiration of their Constituents, all therefore must admire how in terms equally precise and elegant you display the countenance they have given to perjury and fraud, and how by publishing the edicts of His Most Christian Majesty, you kindly shew the road they ought to walk by. Thus are they left without excuse, should they persist in measures reprobated by your enlightened understanding.

Had you been apprized of one circumstance attending your publication, it would certainly have repressed your generous zeal. The decision of some causes now depending will turn on the principle you stigmatize. Illiberal minds therefore may harbour an idea that you meant to prejudice the public or the Judges.

The regulations of His Most Christian Majesty are wise and just, for they are applicable to his situation, and consonant to the laws of nature and nations. He moves in the great scale of perfect equality, which unfortunately for us and for them, Congress have hitherto wanted the will or the power to arrive at.

Neutrals have a right to trade freely with the parties at war, except as to contraband commodities, but they have no right to cover as their own, the property of one from the pursuit and capture of the other; that is, they have no right to side with either party under the appearance of neutrality: but they are not be excluded by either from free commerce with the other.

In direct violation of the foregoing principles, Great Britain thought proper to prohibit all commercial intercourse between these States and every power on earth. From this prohibition, Congress acquired the clear right of forbidding to those powers their commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, unless they would vindicate the rights of neutrality. Thus did the first Congress acquire a just right of going to war with the whole world, if the whole world would not go to war with the enemies of the first Congress. The first, the virtuous Congress, had magnanimity to despise the insult, but succeeding Congresses have tamely put up with it.

I fear, Steady, that neither your efforts nor mine will rouse them. Alas! why will they not take example from His most Christian Majesty? Shall we, while thus our National honor is at stake; shall we be told that our independence is not yet acknowledged, that we do not preside over twenty million loyal subjects, that we have not two hundred sail of ships, that we have not two hundred thousand troops, that our finances are deranged, our resources impaired, our country invaded? Shall such trifling objections be mentioned? Gods! what are these things, and a thousand others such as these, what are they when compared with our National honor?

But lo! A ray of light! Steady, the star of our political Horizon! Bright star! which the wise of the east might irradicate. He deigns to direct Congressional blunders. Since Neutral Nations submit their neck to the yoke which Great Britain imposes, let them feel the fullness of its galling weight, let us join with our enemies to inforce their oppressions, if Neutrals who send supplies which we stand in need of should by British papers evade British laws, by us let their vessels be confiscated, what tho' they charitably endeavoured to relieve our wants? Is not the idea of want degrading? If Neutrals would sip the sweets of our commerce, ought they not to encounter every possible danger? Is it not infamous to encourage the violation of our enemies commands? an enemy so fair, so candid, so generous, and so kind! What tho' this doctrine be incompatible with our mercantile interest. Shall mercantile or any other interests be placed in competition with National dignity; to submit to evils we can't avoid, is the poor pitiful doctrine of pusilanimous souls; brave Bedlamites disdain it.

Oh! Steady, what a pity it is that we cannot indulge the public, and instruct their rulers with our pleasing dreams, without the risque of affecting judicial determinations; when that obstacle is removed, you, I trust, will again, as before, inform and please the Community you adorn; nor will you fail on every such occasion to excite the respectful admiration of,

your most obedient,
most humble, and,
most devoted servant,
TRIM.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1780.

For the BENEFIT of the POOR of the City and Liberties.

TO MORROW EVENING, the 11th instant, at the Theatre in Southwark, Ladies and Gentlemen will be agreeably entertained with various new Equilibriums on the

SLACK WIRE,

Such as never were performed on the Continent but by the celebrated

MR. TEMPLEMAN,

(A native of VIRGINIA) late from EUROPE.

HE balances, turns and swings on the wire to admiration.

He beats the drum on the wire in full swing.

He plays with several balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He balances a sword on the brim of a wine-glass, walks backward and forward, kneels down, and recovers with great agility.

He walks blindfold on the wire, lies down and rises up.

He sits in a chair on the wire, balances a straw, with a furnished table before him, when in full swing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a sword, with the point of the sword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the opposite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glass, and makes all spin like a top.

He walks, kneels and swings on a board to admiration.

Also a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

The performance will conclude with a compleat horn-pipe. The doors to be opened at Five o'clock in the evening, and to begin at Six.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-House, at Colonel Farmer's, the Indian Queen, Indian King, Mrs. Barry's, and the Bird-in-Hand taverns; and of the Managers of the Subscription for the relief of the Poor.—Box Forty Dollars—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.—The house will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Musick.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee house,

ONE undivided third part of a Lot of LAND, containing thirteen acres and one hundred and fifty perches, more or less, situate in Frankford, near this city; adjoining lands of Joseph Paul, Abel James, Tacony Creek, and the road. The soil is good, the situation very pleasant, and the title indisputable. A division will be made at any time, for which security will be given to the purchaser if required.

This morning is published (printed from the London copy) and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

STRICTURES

ON THE PHILADELPHIA

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Upon leaving AMERICA unconquered.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY finds it absolutely necessary to call in this public manner, upon all persons indebted for Prize Goods purchased at auction, to make immediate payment.

Not doubting the punctuality of purchasers in discharging the amount of their bills as soon as delivered, agreeable to the conditions made known at the times of sale, he has permitted goods to pass into the hands of many, who he thought would not suffer themselves to be called upon more than once, or twice at most, for the money: He is sorry to find, by daily experience, that the contrary is the fact, and that his applications are now considered as impertinent; he therefore begs leave to remind such, that from the long use of large sums they have been enabled to acquire great gains, and ought from a principle of gratitude immediately to comply with his request, especially when he assures them, that their neglect subjects him to imputations not the most pleasing.

By the 20th day of February instant he shall be enabled to determine who esteem themselves under obligations for the credit they have taken, by paying their balances in the mean time. He shall take it for granted, that those who do not, are determined to profit by the advantages which the delays of the law can give them, and to prevent these being too great, he shall, without fail, put their accounts the next day into the hands of an Attorney, with directions to proceed upon them without further notice.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A NEGRO BOY, thirteen years of age, very strong, and has been used more to the house than to other business. Or this Boy will be exchanged for a larger, capable of riding postilion some hundred miles, and a considerable difference given. He is a Maryland Negro, and belongs to a Gentleman going to Virginia. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 8.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first of March next,

ABOUT fourteen acres of good LAND, the most part under blue grass and clover, situated in Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties; on the said land is a good orchard with a variety of fruit trees, a brick house, a milk house, barn, stables, and many other conveniencies suitable for a tenant. This place is in a very healthy pleasant situation, and exceedingly convenient to attend the market with milk and garden truck, being a little more than two miles from the city. Said place may be had by the shares, or a very small family may have the house and part of a large garden on very easy terms. Enquire of BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-street.

Best possible image

A MAN who understands Sheeting and Slitting of IRON, and is capable of managing a SLITTING MILL, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JAMES HAYES, next door to the Post-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A few DOZENS of beſt FRENCH
BOW STRINGS,
TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID REES,
At the corner of Church-Alley, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on next April,
A HOUSE, and about eight and a half acres of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from the city, (formerly part of Dubree's land) being on a lane leading to Robert Morris, Eſquire's place, on Schuylkill, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Turner's place on the Weſt-ſicken road: The houſe is 32 feet by 18, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and a ten feet wide piazza round the one half: Alſo a two ſtory brick Kitchen adjoining: The whole is well finiſhed, and was built about four years ſince. A new frame building, 36 feet by 27, containing ſtabling for four horſes and four cows, chair and cart-houſe, &c. and loft ſufficient for eighteen or twenty tons of hay; a pump of excellent water near the houſe. The land lays high, airy and healthy; great part of it was manured and ſowed with clover laſt ſummer, and is under good fence. It is very ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a genteel family, or for attending the market. The purchaſer may be accommodated on a leaſe with a lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of five acres; on this lot there is an extraordinary good garden with aſparagus and Strawberry beds, and young bearing trees of the beſt kinds of peaches, pears, &c. a young orchard of about four acres, highly manured laſt fall, and now great part in wheat and clover. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes; who likewiſe has to diſpoſe of, a good horſe for chair or ſaddle, milch cows, farming utenſils, and ſome ſeed potatoes of the beſt kind.
4 ADAM HUBLEY.

The following Articles are imported for SALE, by
JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, the fourth houſe below Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS,
And a ſmall Aſſortment of
HARD WARE.

HENRY WYNKOOP,
Hath for SALE wholeſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia,

FINE Linens,
Fine Cambricks,
Fine Laces,
White Jeannets,
Sewing Silks,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Elegant ſilk Shoe Patterns,
Silk Ribbands,
Silk Gauzes,
Mens Hats,
Gloves,
Hair Pins, &c. &c. &c.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading, Bucks County, on the night of the fifteenth of November laſt, a Negro man named JACK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable ſwagger in his walk, very compliſant, plays on the violin, ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages well, and can read and write: Had on and took with him, a ſilver hilted ſmall ſword, ſcarlet coat with a white cape, a green ditto with a red cape, white jacket and breeches, new ſhoes and buckles. He ran away from his maſter in Maryland laſt ſummer, was taken up in Philadelphia, and put in the Work-houſe. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
MARK BIRD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JOHN OLDDEN'S Store,
In Second ſtreet, two doors below the Church,
A QUANTITY of Gum Seneca,
Engliſh Whiting,
Spaniſh Brown in kegs,
A large aſſortment of Knives and Forks,
Hyſon Tea,
Braſs Wire,
Imported G. B. and country-made Wool Cards of the beſt quality.

TO BE SOLD,
A THREE-ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT near an acre, ſituate in Queen-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties. Alſo a two-ſtory brick HOUSE adjoining the ſame; both clear of ground-rent. For particulars and terms of ſale enquire of CHARLES JONES, in M'Cullough's Alley, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

WAS FOUND HID,
(Suppoſed to have been ſtolen,)
PART of two pieces of WOOLEN CLOTH, and part of a piece of LINEN. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by proving property and paying charges. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

PRINTED and SOLD by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,
REGULATIONS
FOR THE
ORDER AND DISCIPLINE
OF THE
TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.
As eſtabliſhed by CONGRESS.
With COPPER-PLATES.

TO BE SOLD,
A LARGE HOUSE in Germantown, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and on a good lot of about ſix or ſeven acres, whereon is an orchard with ſundry kinds of beſt fruit trees, and a large and beautiful garden; the houſe has good cellars under the whole, with a vault convenient for the keeping meat, milk, butter, &c. in warm weather, a kitchen adjoining, and a pump of excellent water in the yard; ſtables and ſundry other buildings. For further particulars enquire at the Office of THOMPSON and ARMITT, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or of the Printer.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night of the 26th inſt. (January) the STORE of the ſubſcribers, in Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church Alley, Philadelphia, and the following Goods carried away, viz. three bags of Shot, part of a bag of Coffee, about eighty weight of Bees Wax, a ſmall quantity of Loaf Sugar, about one hundred weight of brown ditto, a dreſſed Calf-ſkin, two Silver Dollars, and ſome Pennſylvania money, the quantity unknown. Whoever ſecures the Goods ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to
ARMSTRONG AND TOLAND.

January 26, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Fulling Mill of the ſubſcriber, in Downing's Town, between the 23d and 25th inſt. two pieces of CLOTH; one containing about twelve yards, of a light drab colour, ſheared once over and part the ſecond time; the other eight and a half yards, of a light aſh colour, fulled ready for ſhearing. Whoever ſecures ſaid cloth ſo that it may be reſtored to the ſubſcriber, and apprehends the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the cloth alone, or in proportion for either piece, paid by JESSE EVANS, Clothier.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on the firſt of April,
A FARM in Lower Dublin townſhip, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Briſtol road. Enquire of the ſubſcriber on ſaid Farm; who has for ſale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horſe, and two good Mares, all uſed to farming.
tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man named ROBERT NINAN, a clumſy ill-made ſcoundrel, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, dark complexion, and ſhort dark brown hair; he took with him a mixed cloth ſhort coat with a cape, a homeſpun linen coat, and a pair of new brown pluſh breeches; his other cloaths not remembered. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to go to ſea, as he has been heard to expreſs ſuch a wiſh: His maſter flatters himſelf that ſhould he offer himſelf to any commander out of this port, he will have him ſecured. Whoever gives information of the above fellow, or ſecures him in any gaol in this State, ſhall receive the above reward. D. LENOX.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees appointed by and by an Act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act "for veſting the eſtate of William Alexander, Earl "Stirling, within this State, in Truſtees, to diſcharge "by the ſale thereof or as much as may ſuffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the ſame, and to convey "him the remainder, if any there be;" paſſed at Trenton, in New-Jerſey, the thirty-firſt of May laſt, Do in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at public vendue at Potter's Town, the farms or lots of land, ſituated, lying and being in the townſhip of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey aforeſaid, viz. One farm containing acres, in poſſeſſion of Archibald Auriſon: One farm containing 420 acres, in poſſeſſion of Joſeph Barrett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres in poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Teets: Alſo one half of acres, including the town ſpot of Potter's Town. On Monday the twenty-ſeventh of September now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at the houſe of William Daviſon, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforeſaid, one farm or lot of land, ſituated, lying and being in the townſhip of Alexandria, in ſaid county, containing 261 acres, in poſſeſſion of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in poſſeſſion of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in poſſeſſion of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in poſſeſſion of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing acres, in poſſeſſion of Daniel Bonk: One other lot containing 52 acres, in poſſeſſion of Frederick Jocden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in poſſeſſion of Epgert: One other lot containing 4 acres, in poſſeſſion of —— Hougonout: One other lot containing acres, being one half of 136 acres, in poſſeſſion of Martin. Alſo on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baſkenridge, in the county of Somerſet, and State of New-Jerſey aforeſaid, ſundry lots of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in ſaid county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in ſaid ſwamp: Alſo twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Alſo on the ſixteenth of October now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-eaſt part of ſaid ſwamp, containing from 59 to 65 acres each: Alſo one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforeſaid eight lots on the north eaſt part of ſaid ſwamp. Alſo on Monday the firſt of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at the houſe commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle-Brook in Somerſet county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the weſt branch of ſaid Middle-Brook, between the firſt and ſecond mountain in ſaid county. Alſo on Wedneſday the ſecond of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in ſaid county of Somerſet. Alſo on Monday and Tueſday the fifteenth and ſixteenth of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Levy James's tavern at Hackettſtown, in the county of Suſſex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingſton's Tract, adjoining to and lying near ſaid Hackettſtown, in Suſſex county aforeſaid. Alſo on Wedneſday the firſt of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Creſſwicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumſtead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Alſo on the fifteenth of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Britton's tavern in Baſkenridge aforeſaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforeſaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Alſo on the ſixteenth of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforeſaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforeſaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every perſon who has, by mortgage or otherwiſe, any juſt claim or demand upon the ſaid farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, againſt the ſaid William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and deſired to put in his or her claim to the ſubſcribers, within three months from the date of this advertiſement, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted agreeable to the Act aforeſaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jerſey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town in ſaid county.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY, healthy NEGRO WENCH eighteen years of age, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books in large and ſmall quantities,
New-England and Manſon's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane, who buys
LINEN RAGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

The following remarkable Curiosities of DENMARK, are inserted as an agreeable amusement.

IN Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, there are many remarkable springs, some of them so hot, as to scald the hand, or even to boil a piece of beef, (according to Dr. Biornoni) in a quarter of an hour; and about the brims of the springs these waters petrify. Bleskenius relates, that in the western part of the island, there is a lake which smokes continually, and is of a petrifying quality; so that if a piece of wood be stuck into it, the part under water becomes stony, and that in the ground turns to iron. This he tells us, he twice experienced; but adds, that what seem'd to be iron, being thrown into the fire, burnt like charcoal. He also mentions another lake in the middle of the island, which exhales so poisonous a vapour, as to kill birds that fly near its surface. The same author takes notice of two springs, the one hot, the other cold, the waters whereof form an excellent bath, being convey'd by different channels into one and the same basson: And near these springs there is another, the water of which tastes like wheat, and is excellent against the veneral distemper. In the south-east part of this island, not far from the sea, is a noted volcano or burning mountain called Hecla, which not only sends forth flames, but streams of sulphureous water, that burns like spirit of wine. In this island is also found the fosil, called island chrystal, which has the remarkable property of causing every thing that is seen through it to appear double. Near to Sleswick, southward, are yet to be seen the remains of that famous well and trench, made above 880 years ago by Gotrikius, then King of Denmark, to hinder the incursions of the Saxons, resembling somewhat the Picts wall in Great-Britain. Between Flensburg and Sleswick is a small village, which goes by the name of Anglen, remarkable in this, that from the said village, and country adjacent, came our ancestors, the antient Angles, into Great-Britain. In Gottorp is an admirable globe of copper, ten feet and a half diameter, so contrived by one of the Dukes of Holstein, that (by certain wheels turned about by water) it represents the motions of the celestial bodies: As also another of six feet diameter, framed by Tycho-brahe, that famous Danish astronomer, now to be seen, with a lively representation of the Tycho-braick, system, mechanically contrived, and several curious astronomical instruments in the round tower at Copenhagen; which tower itself, is likewise observable for its manner of ascent, being so contrived, that a coach may drive up to the top thereof.

But the greatest curiosities in Denmark, are those treasur'd up in the royal Museum, or repository, at Copenhagen; which consists of eight different apartments, filled with rarities. Amongst the natural curiosities preserved in these chambers, one of the most remarkable is a petrified child, the history whereof has been given us at large by Bartholine, Licetus, and other authors. This child was cut out of the mother's belly at Sens in Champagne, in the year 1582, after having lain there between twenty and thirty years; and that it was a human Foetus, and not artificial, is evident beyond all dispute. Its head, shoulders, and belly, are of a whitish colour, and very much resemble alabaster; the back and loins are somewhat brown, and harder; but from the hips downwards, it is of a red colour, and as hard and perfect stone as can be, exactly resembling the hard sort of stones generated in the bladder. This Foetus, after it was taken from the mother, was first carried to Paris, where it was sold to a jeweller of Venice, who happened to be there, for about twenty pounds sterling; of whom it was afterwards purchased by Frederick III. King of Denmark, for sixty pounds, and added to this collection: In one of the chambers are to be seen two Elephant's teeth, each weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, which were dug out of a stone quarry in Saxony. Here is also an egg laid by a woman, about the size of a common pullet's egg, which Olaus Wormius tells us, was sent him by very good hands, and the truth of the fact confirmed by people of credit: "The woman, says he, brought forth two eggs, with the usual child birth pains; but the neighbours, who were call'd in to her assistance, broke the first, wherein they found a yolk and a white, as in that of a hen." § We likewise see here an Unicorn's horn, as it is called, white as ivory, and spirally twisted: This, however, is not the horn of any land animal, but belongs to a kind of whale, called a Narval. Here is a human thigh bone, three feet three inches long, as measur'd by Dr. Oliver himself, and two very large scollop shells, holding about three gallons each, and weighing 224 pounds apiece. These were brought from the East-Indies; and it is said the fish they belong to is of such a strength, that if a man happens to get his arm or leg between the shells, when they are open, it claps them together so forcibly, as to cut the limb clear off. A piece of marble is preserved in this collection, which the Lutherans reckon a very valuable curiosity, the natural veins of the stone running in such a manner, as to represent the exact figure of a crucifix: Some indeed have suspected the representation to have been by art; but upon the nicest examination, it appears to be entirely the work of nature. * Amongst the artificial curiosities are, the veins and arteries of the human body, curiously represented by iron wire, all of them appearing in their natural situation, bigness and colour.

An artificial human skeleton of ivory, admirably well done by a certain Danish mechanick; its right hand grasps a large scythe, the left holds a sand-glass, and upon the outside of the case containing this curiosity, is a commendatory copy of verses composed by the celebrated anatomist Thomas Bartholinus. A lively history of our Saviour's passion cut out in ivory. An ivory model of a ship with her masts and sails, all of ivory. An ivory clock actually a going. A cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within; and remarkable for being the work of a Danish mechanick, stone blind. Several large marble tables, curiously adorned with inlaid precious stones, naturally representing birds of divers sorts. A pretty turned wooden cup, which consists of no fewer than an hundred cups put into one another; each of which is so thin, that they'll hardly admit of a slight touch of one's hand without harm. Several tankards, cups, boxes, and other vessels, of beach tree, neatly made and adorned with variety of curious figures by a peasant of Norway; and all with no other tool than an ordinary knife. Two curious drinking vessels, one of gold, the other of silver, in form of a sounding horn; that of gold weighs 102 ounces and an half, is in length two feet nine inches, and contains about two English pints and an half: This horn was found in the diocese of Ripen, anno 1639; has in raised work on its outside, such a number of animals, with men in strange postures, and divers hierogliphick figures, as sufficiently evince its being of Pagan extraction, and to have been used by the Heathens, in their religious performances: The other of silver weighs almost four pounds, and is termed Cornu Oldenburgicum, of which a certain chronologer Hamelmanus, gives a strange relation, pretending that it was presented to Otho I. (one of the Dukes of Oldenburg) by a ghost that appeared to him in a wood as he was hunting: But in the judgment of the best criticks, 'twas made by Christian I. King of Denmark. Machina Plastarum, an excellent modern engine, by turning the handle of which, one may readily see at any time, either past, present, or to come, the true state of the celestial motions, according to the Copernick system; the longitude and latitude of each planet; their Apogæum and Perigæum and true place in the Heavens; with several other pleasant curiosities.

Machina Eclipsium, another modern engine, so contrived, that by turning it round, one may see both the year, and day, and quantity of a solar or lunar eclipse, for any time desired, either past or to come. Both these curious engines were projected and completed by the present professor of the mathematicks at Copenhagen, the ingenious Olaus Roner. Machina Ingens Copernicana, a lively representation of the Copernick system, being a pretty mechanical engine moved by clock work, which having the sun immoveable in the centre, shews the true motion of the earth, both diurnal and annual; as also the moon's motion about the earth, in twenty-nine days and twelve hours, with their various phases, and the respective motion of each of the other planets. Many Prisms, Microscopes, and burning-glasses, particularly one of a prodigious bigness, being thirty-two inches diameter. A curious Cylinder of all polished metal, by which some colours on a table, that appear monstrously confused to the naked eye, do clearly represent the true effigies of Frederick I. of Denmark, with his Queen Sophiana Amelia. Various sorts of arms and habits of a great many nations, with a curious collection of pictures done by some of the best masters. Some Indian and Egyptian idols of wood, stone and ivory, with a few of Borcelane earth, and one of brass from Egypt, in form of a hog. Some pages of writing on palm tree leaves from the coast of Malabar, being done by the natives of that country with an iron stile. And we are told, there is a common cherry-stone, on the surface of which are engraven two hundred and twenty heads, but their smallness makes them appear imperfect and confused.†

† Dr. Oliver tells us he did not see the cherry-stone here spoken of, but says, that in Holland, an English gentlemen once shewed him a cherry-stone with a hundred and twenty-four heads upon it, and all so perfect that the naked eye might distinguish those of Kings, Popes, Cardinals, &c. by their crowns and mitres. This curiosity was bought in Prussia, for three hundred pounds, and is said to have been the workmanship of a poor wretch in prison at Dantzick.

§ As strange as this may seem to those who are unacquainted with the animal œconomy, we have abundant testimonies to confirm the truth of such productions; and indeed the generation of all sorts of animals from eggs, is strenuously asserted, by *Harvey*, *de Graaf*, and other great anatomists.

* A remarkable instance of this nature is to be seen in an Egyptian pebble, late in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane; from one end of which a lapidary having struck off a small piece, observed to his great surprize, that the course of the veins represented a human face, and not only so, but the face of a particular person. The lineaments (it seems) are exactly those of our old poet Chaucer, according to all the paintings we have of him; and this has so little of fancy in it, that every one who sees the stone, if he ever before saw a picture of Chaucer, must remember the likeness.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's Office at the corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front street, Philadelphia,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situate on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter. Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. If the above premises are not sold at private sale by the 26th instant, they will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house; the sale to begin at Six o'clock in the evening.

Feb. 10, 1780.

Dover, Delaware State, Feb 6, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 22d of November last, a Negro man named DANIEL, about five feet four inches high, has a lively walk, a little bow-legged, country born; had on and took with him a brown country cloth coat, an old cotton velvet jacket, a green cloth under ditto, a pair of black velvet breeches, and a pair of black knit worsted ditto, both old, and a round hat; his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences, paid by

FRENCH BATTELL.

Kent County, Delaware State, Feb. 7, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN on Sunday evening the 23d of January last, the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Little-Creek Neck, and the following articles were taken out, to wit: One lead coloured broadcloth coat and breeches, the coat with small oval concave gilt buttons, the breeches with small round convex ditto; one velvet waistcoat nearly the same colour, buttons covered with velvet the same of the waistcoat; one new Holland ruffled shirt, two plain ditto, two cambrick stocks, one pair light coloured clouded worsted stockings, one pair white yarn ditto, one pair shoes and a pair silver shoe-buckles, one round fine new hat, one bandano handkerchief, half a side of coal and half a side of coarse upper leather. The theft was committed by a couple of fellows who ran away from the subscriber the same evening; one of them a low well set black Negro fellow, lately marked much with the small-pox, supposed to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, who called himself DRAPER, but is supposed to have changed his name; the other a young Mulatto fellow about nineteen years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, named JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, very artful and subtle, who belonged to the subscriber. Whoever apprehends and secures the above described fellows so that they may be brought to justice and the goods recovered, shall receive the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them, and in proportion for what articles may be recovered, paid by

CHARLES HILLYARD, Junior.

Philadelphia, February 1.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday the twelfth instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A THREE story brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Second street, between South and Shippen-streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth about eighteen feet and in depth seventy feet; subject to a ground-rent of nineteen Spanish milled dollars per annum; Late the estate of James Barnes, deceased, and sold by order of an Orphans Court.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Administrator.

Best possible image.

Some Anecdotes of JOHN BASILOWITZ, CZAR of MUSCOVY; extracted from the memoirs of a French gentleman, who had been an officer in the RUSSIAN ARMY several years.

JOHN BASILOWITZ, Czar of Muscovy, was the first that rendered the Russian name formidable to their neighbours, which was before the contempt of the North, being looked upon as barbarians, and scarce a degree above savages. He was cruel, and therefore called, The Tyrant; however, that cruelty was exercised mostly on the enemies of his empire, whom he subdued, and made way for its future growth. He was brave, but of a very whimsical humour. One day he went to his Diack, or Secretary of State, and presented him with a petition drawn up in form in his own name, and addressed to the Diack; wherein he prayed him to furnish him by such a time with an army of two hundred thousand men, which would extremely oblige him, and engage him to mind him always in his prayers. The Diack, who knew his humour, received the petition, and said it should be answer'd. He raised the men with extreme diligence, and it was with this army the Czar conquer'd Casan and Astracan, and made himself master of Siberia.

The Muscovites loved him for his valour and familiarity with them: He affected to be as kind to the populace as he was severe to the Boyars (or nobility.) He always held a stick in his hand with an iron spike in it, the point of which was very sharp; and often, as he talked with them, he would prick them in the legs; if they endured the pain with constancy, he ever after took them into his favour, and had a great esteem for them.

Complaint being made to him, that a Waywode, or Governor of a province, had received the present of a goose full of ducats, upon a certain occasion, he sent for him to court; when he came there, the Czar seemed to know nothing of the bribe, but took him to a place where criminals were commonly executed, and commanded the hangman to cut off his arms and legs, and at every stroke he asked him, how he liked goose-flesh?

Hearing that some of the English and Scots had made diversion of his freaks, he caused them to be stript naked, and brought before him; and in that condition he obliged them to pick up five or six bushels of peas, (which he had scatter'd about his chamber on purpose) pea by pea, and put each single pea into a large vessel placed in one corner of the room. When they had done, he was very jovial with them, making them drink, and then dismiss'd them, admonishing them not to laugh at him another time.

As the Muscovites had at this time, no shipping, or trade by sea, they lived within land, remote from the shore; and being rude and unpolished in manners and behaviour, they neither stood in fear of, nor paid any regard to, any christian potentate whatsoever. Therefore it was this Prince John Basilowitz, who ordered a foreign ambassador's hat to be nailed to his head, for daring to wear it in his presence. Notwithstanding which Sir Jeremy Bowes, the Queen of England's ambassador, coming to Muscow soon after, not only put on his hat before him, but cock'd it boldly. The Czar asked him, If he had not heard how another ambassador had been used for like, or less presumption? Sir Jeremy replied, Yes, Sir, but I am the ambassador of the Great Queen Elizabeth of England, who neither takes off her bonnet, nor stands bare-headed to any Prince whatsoever: Her person I represent, who will revenge to the utmost any indignity shewed to her Ministers. Upon this the Czar turned about to his courtiers, and said, Here's a brave man for you, who dares talk and act thus for the honor and interest of his Mistress: Which of you would do as much for me? Sir Jeremy Bowes, was envied by the Boyars on this account; and those of them who had the Czar's ear most, persuaded him to give the Knight a wild horse to back, hoping he would break his neck in attempting it. Bowes undertook the task, and managed the beast with such address, that he mounted him, rode him, and so tired him, that he lay down under him, lost his metal, and did not long survive the experiment. After which the Czar highly honored Sir Jeremy, and gave him several particular marks of his esteem.

Basilowitz making a progress through several provinces of his empire, divers Boyars and other persons, presented him with such gifts as they thought would be most acceptable to him. Among the rest a shoemaker consulted with his wife, what present he should make his Majesty; a pair of Lopkies, or shoes she thought was too little by itself, and she advised her husband to dig up an uncommon great turnep they had in the garden, and present it with the Lopkies to the Czar, who was so well pleased with the honest simplicity of the man, that he made him his shoemaker, and obliged all his courtiers to buy their shoes of him, and to give him double the common price for each pair. By this means the shoemaker soon grew rich, and left off his trade: His children, who inherited his estate, became gentlemen, and are known to this day by the name of the Loposkies. Soon after this, a rich covetous Boyar, perceiving how the poor honest tradesman had fared, and in hopes of some considerable recompence, presented the Czar with a very fine horse, who, in return, gave the gentleman the turnep he had received from the shoemaker.

This Prince disguising himself one day, rambled into the country near Moscow; and coming to a village enquired for a lodging: Every body refused to take him in, except a poor man whose wife was in labour, and was delivered in the presence of the Czar. He returned to Moscow early the next morning, promising his landlord to bring him some gossips to the christening the next day: And he was as good as his word; for he went to the poor man's house attended by his whole court, and some persons of high rank stood sureties for the child, and several rich presents were made to the family. After which he caused all the other houses in the village to be burnt, advising the inhabitants to be more charitable for the future, telling them, that when they themselves had experienced how pleasant it was to lie upon the bare ground, and open air in a cold winter's night, it would teach them to treat strangers with more humanity hereafter.

The Czar took delight in associating himself with robbers in disguise: And one day he proposed to them the robbing of the Treasury, telling them he knew how it was to be done. How! (says one of the thieves, giving him a box on the ear) you rascal you! Wou'd you rob the Emperor, who is so good and generous a Prince? Had we not better fall upon one of the rich Boyars, who rob and plunder him every day? The Czar was so well pleased with his answer, that he changed caps with him, and desired him to meet him the next day at Duretz, a public house by which he frequently used to pass, telling the thief they would be merry there, and drink a cup of brandy and mastheglin together. The robber came at the time appointed; and the Czar knowing him by his cap, called him to him, and advised him to change his course of life, pardoned him for what was past, and gave him a place at court; making use of him as a kind of thief-catcher, to discover and punish the other rogues of his gang.

The Czar never shews himself to his people but on certain days of public rejoicing: When he appears it is always with pomp; he is very magnificently dressed, his robes glittering with gold and jewels: And his attendants are numerous, all handsomely apparelled: It is very seldom that he dines in public, when he does, his nobles dine in his presence, and his guards are placed all round his palace, who stand like so many statutes, not daring to speak or stir for fear of making a noise. One would think by the profound silence that is always there, that the place was a desert: No body enters the inner-court, except his domesticks and some Lords, whose offices require their personal attendance in the imperial palace.

An acount of the distilling water fresh, from sea water, by wood ashes. By Capt. WILLIAM CHAPMAN. In a letter to JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D.

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

ON my return from a voyage to the north part of Russia, I procured a sufficient quantity of fresh water from sea water, without taking with me either instruments or ingredients expressly for the purpose.

Some time in September last, when I had been ten days at sea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we lost the greatest part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at south west, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. We had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very small quantities. I now blamed myself for not having a still along with me (as I had often thought no ship should be without one). But it was now too late; and there was a necessity to contrive some means for our preservation.

I was not a stranger to Appleby's method: I had also a pamphlet wrote by Dr. Butler intituled, an easy method of procuring of fresh water at sea. And I imagined that soap might supply the place of capital ives, mentioned by him. I now set myself at work to contrive a still; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: My carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, and very close; so that it was easily made tight by luting it with paste. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call the still-head: It was bored with an auger of an inch and an half diameter, to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left solid. We had a hole in this, towards the upper part of its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to descend to the tub in which the worm should be placed. Here again I was at a loss; for we had no lead pipe, nor any sheet lead on board. I thought if I could contrive a strait pipe, to go through a large cask of cold water, it might answer the end of a worm. We then cut a pewter dish, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little discourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole quite through a cask, with a proper descent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the cask tight, and filled it with sea water: The pipe stuck without the cask three inches on each side. Having now got my apparatus in readiness, I put seven quarts of sea water and an ounce of soap, into my pot, and set it on the fire. The cover was kept from rising, by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe above mentioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity. We easily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for success: But I was soon relieved; for, as soon as the pot boiled, the water began to run, and in 28 minutes I got a quart of fresh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river water; but it had a rank oily taste, which I imagine was given it by the soap. The taste diminished considerably, in two or three days, but not so much as to make it quite palatable. Our sheep and fowls drank this water very greedily without any ill effects. We constantly kept our still at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which if there had been a necessity to drink it, would have been sufficient for our ship's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable; and I often perused the pamphlet above-mentioned, especially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's voyage, who with four billets distilled a hogshead of water wholsome and nourishing. I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, lest his method should be discovered: For it is plain, that by four billets he could not mean the fuel, as they would scarce warm a hogshead of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head, that he burnt his four billets to ashes, and with the mixture of those ashes with sea water, he distilled a hogshead of fresh water, wholsome and nourishing. Pleased with this discovery, I cut a billet small, and burnt it to ashes; and after cleaning my pot, I put into it a spoonful of those ashes, with the usual quantity of sea water. The result answered my expectations: The water came off bright and transparent, with an agreeable pungent taste, which at first I thought was occasioned by the ashes, but afterwards was convinced it received it from the resin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears, of being distressed through want of water; yet thought it necessary to advise my people not to be too free in the use of this, whilst we had any of our old stock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment first myself; which I did, by drinking a few glasses every day without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with soap. As to myself, I am firmly persuaded, that wood ashes, mixed with sea water, will yield, when distilled, as good fresh water as can be wished for. And, I think, if every ship bound a long voyage, was to take a small still, with Dr. Hales's improvements, they need never want fresh water. Wood ashes may easily be made, whilst there is any wood in the ship; and the extraordinary expence of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive so that the still may stand on the fire along with the ship's boiler.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

LONDON, September 29.

A GENTLEMAN who came from Portsmouth yesterday, says, that last Sunday he passed through the grand fleet at Spithead; that he told fifty sail of the line, besides fifty gun ships; he also says, that most of the frigates were sent out on a few days cruize, some to lie off Brest harbour, to watch the motions of the French.

It is said that the sailing again of the fleet at Spithead depends entirely on the operations of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

October 11. General Sir Henry Clinton, we hear, is to be exchanged for Lord Cornwallis next year, to take the command in chief of the forces at New-York, and a fresh number of Hessians and Hanoverians are to be sent to America.

Extract of a letter from Bergen, Sept. 14.

"The Alliance, American privateer of 36 guns, Capt. Landais, has sent in here two days ago, two prizes, viz. the Betsey, Fisher, from Liverpool to New York; and the Union, Johnson, from London to Quebec; she has also taken three others, which she sent for France.—She only sailed from L'Orient the fourteenth of August."

By some papers found on board one of the French cutters that were taken by the Jupiter man of war, some discoveries have been made relative to the future intended operations of the combined fleets, which were immediately sent up to the Admiralty for their inspection.

A gentlemen who came over in the packet boat with the Dutch mail, says, they passed through eleven sail of men of war in full chase, and that he supposed they were in pursuit of Paul Jones, this was last Wednesday.

Oct. 13. We hear that General Clinton will certainly be recalled by his own desire, it is thought that General Robertson will have the chief command in North-America.

Yesterday in the afternoon, Dispatches were sent from the Secretary of State's Office to Sir Joseph York at the Hague; and it is reported that they contain a request to the States General to stop Paul Jones the Pirate, and his ships, and to deliver him up that he may be brought to England, and punished according to law.

BOSTON, January 6.

We hear Capt. Claghan, in company with a sloop, in their passage from Gothenburgh, put into Christian Sands, a port in Denmark, where near sixty of the English fleet from the Baltic, bound to England likewise made a harbour, some of these large letter of marque ships, when the Captains applied to the English Consul to have Captain Claghan and the sloop bound here, delivered up to them as British subjects in rebellion; whose application being made to the Danish Governor who lived about three miles from the port, he came to town and said he had orders from his superiors to protect all American vessels and immediately ordered Capt. Claghan and the sloop under the guns of the fort and when the English fleet had sailed he dismissed them.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

On Tuesday night the 25th instant, the Rebel posts at Elizabeth-Town and Newark were completely surprized and carried off, by different detachments of the King's troops.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men from the 1st and 4th battalions of Brigadier General Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten-Island early in the night, and got into Elizabeth Town without being discovered, between the hours of ten and eleven; meeting with little resistance, they made prisoners, two Majors, three Captains, and 47 privates, amongst whom were five dragoons, with their horses, arms and accoutrements. Few of the Rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons although they afterwards escaped.

Major Lumm, of the 44th regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about 3 at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42d, Anspach and Hessian corps, in garrison in this city, and passing the Rebel Patroles upon the banks of the Passaic, reached the town of Newark unperceived by the enemy about a quarter of an hour later than Col. Buskirk's arrival in Elizabeth-Town. Small parties were instantly posted to *masque* the principal avenues of the town, and Major Lumm seized possession of the Academy, which the rebels had converted into a barrack; a momentary defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed; the remainder, consisting of thirty-four non-commissioned officers and private men, were taken prisoners, as were likewise a Rebel Magistrate, remarkable for his persecuting spirit, and another inhabitant.

The Captain who commanded in Newark made his escape; the Lieutenant is said to be killed.

These services were performed without loss.

The following are the names of some of the Rebel Officers, &c. brought to town on Thursday last from Newark: Mr. Joseph Hedden, a Magistrate, and Commissioner for the sale of the Loyalists estates in Jersey; Mr. Robert Neil, an acting Commissary.

From Elizabeth-Town——Major Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt Belt, of the 4th regiment, from Prince George County. Mr. B. Smith, son of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamson and his brother.

Feb. 2. Last Sunday evening a party consisting of 25 mounted Refugees went from Staten Island and in the vicinity of Elizabeth-Town, surprized Mr. Wynantz a Lieut. of the rebel militia, and 8 private men of Col. Jacque's regiment; few Republicans on this Continent are more remarkable for their implacable opposition to his Majesty's government than some of these prisoners; they were all the same evening securely lodged on Staten-Island. The further trophies of this successful excursion are three handsome sleighs, with ten good horses, all of which were yesterday driven to New-York over the ice from Staten-Island, an enterprize never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country.

Best possible image.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, February 9, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to grant to Henry Gueſt an excluſive right, for the term of five years of making Oil and Blubber from materials of his own diſcovery," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

AN ACT to grant to Henry Gueſt an excluſive right, for the term of five years of making Oil and Blubber from materials of his own diſcovery.

WHEREAS the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce has always, in all civilized and well improved countries, been held as one of the duties of government; and that to provide ſuitable recompence for thoſe who by their own expence, ingenuity, or plant of application, have made new and uſeful diſcoveries, is not only conſiſtent with juſtice and generoſity, but with true policy.

AND WHEREAS Henry Gueſt, now of the town of New-Brunſwick in the State of New-Jerſey, has, by petition to this Houſe ſet forth, that by long ſtudy and frequent, as well as expenſive experiments, diſcovered a method hitherto unpractiſed and unknown, of making an oil commonly known by the name of curriers oil and blubber, from certain materials found within theſe United States or parts thereof, and has prayed us to grant to him an excluſive right for the term of five years, of making and manufacturing oil and blubber from the materials by him ſo diſcovered.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the time at which the aforeſaid Henry Gueſt ſhall erect a manufactory in this State, and produce oil and blubber therein for ſale from the materials he has diſcovered, provided the ſame be done within the ſpace of eight months from the time of paſſing this Act, that he ſhall be, and he is hereby inveſted (as a reward for his diſcovery, and for the purpoſe of promoting uſeful manufactures in this State) with the ſole and excluſive right for the term of five years, of manufacturing oil and blubber from the materials he has diſcovered.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons within this State, ſhall, during the aforeſaid term of five years, make uſe of the ſame kind of materials for the purpoſe of manufacturing any oil or blubber for ſale, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Henry Gueſt, his heirs, adminiſtrators, &c. to ſue for, and recover for his, her or their uſe, one half the value of all the oil and blubber made for ſale by ſuch perſon or perſons in the manufacturing or making of which, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall make uſe of any of the materials by him diſcovered and uſed in the manufacturing of oil and blubber as aforeſaid.

And in order to prevent any diſputes, or uncertainties ariſing as to the identity of the materials diſcovered and uſed in the making of oil and blubber by the aforeſaid Henry Gueſt.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That he ſhall before the paſſing of this Act, lodge in the Clerk's office of this Houſe, ſealed up and indorſed by himſelf and the Clerk, a particular account and deſcription of the materials by him invented or diſcovered for the purpoſe of making therefrom oil and blubber, and that before, or as ſoon as, he, the ſaid Henry Gueſt, begins to manufacture the aforeſaid oil and blubber in this State, he ſhall put up in his ſaid manufactory or manufactories a printed account in Engliſh and German, of the ſaid materials by him diſcovered or invented and uſed in the making oil and blubber, ſubject to the inſpection of all perſons, in order that no perſon may unknowingly offend, and that all after the expiration of the term of five years may be enabled to proſecute the ſaid manufactures to their own advantages.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that the Vulture ſloop of war, belonging to Britain, is drove aſhore on the eaſt bank (Sandy Hook) where it is expected ſhe will be loſt.

The following are the exact dimenſions of the great COW raiſed and fed by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, and now at his ſtables in Seventh-ſtreet, viz.

Height in the ſhoulder, 15 hands 3 3-4 inches.
Height in the rump, 16 hands 1 1-2 inches.
Length from the foreheed between the horns to the rump in a ſtraight line, 8 feet 7 3-4 inches.
Length from the noſe to the end of the tail extended in a right line, 14 feet 11 inches.
Round under the briſket and over the ſhoulder, 9 feet 1-4 inch.
Round the body cloſe behind the fore legs, 8 feet 4 1-2 inches.
Round the body at the navel, 9 feet 8 1-4 inches.

She was ſeven years old laſt Chriſtmas, and is eſteemed to be the largeſt and fatteſt Cow ever fed in this State. She is purchaſed by Mr. James M'Cutchon, and intended for the ſlaughter ſome day next week, to be at Stall No. 1. on Saturday the 19th inſtant, and her weight will be accurately taken, as very conſiderable bets are depending on it.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, December 31, 1779.

CONGRESS reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee reſpecting the Commiſſary and Quarter-maſter's departments, and made ſome progreſs therein;

On the queſtion to agree to the following propoſition,

"That one and three quarters per cent. be allowed to each of the Aſſiſtant Purchaſing Commiſſaries upon all the purchaſes made within their reſpective States, out of which they ſhall pay all inferior deputies, and defray the whole expence attending ſuch purchaſes; nor ſhall they or either of their deputies be entitled to rations or forage, except when called by the neceſſary buſineſs of their department to attend the army, in which caſe they ſhall be permitted to draw rations for themſelves and one ſervant, and forage for two horſes.

And Whereas the payment of commiſſions is on the on-hand neceſſary, in order to apportion the wages of the officer to the buſineſs that paſſes through his hands, while on the other the increaſed prices at which proviſions are ſometimes neceſſarily laid in, may ſubject them to unjuſt cenſure:

That all Commiſſions on the produce of the country ſhall be rated in Continental Bills of Credit at twenty for one on the price at which ſuch produce ſold in the year 1774, and at thirty for one on all foreign commodities:"

A diviſion was called for, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. M'Clene, on the firſt paragraph, for granting commiſſions, rations and forage in certain caſes;

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Peabody,	no	no
	Mr. Folſom,	no	
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry,	no	no
	Mr. Holten,	no	
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Ellery,	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	no	ay
	Mr. Sherman,	ay	
	Mr. Elliſworth,	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Livingſton,	ay	ay
	Mr. Floyd,	ay	
	Mr. L'Hommedieu,	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell,	no	no
	Mr. Houſton,	no	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Searle,	ay	divided
	Mr. M'Clene,	no	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean,	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	no	divided
	Mr. Forbes,	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin,	ay	ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn,	ay	divided
	Mr. Burke,	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews,	no	no

So it paſſed in the negative.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congreſs of theſe United States have lately recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt meaſures for furniſhing the ſupplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore purſued: And whereas ſome of the States have already made ſuch regulations as muſt put the department on a new eſtabliſhment, it ſeems therefore indiſpenſibly requiſite, that the accounts of the preſent arrangement be brought to a ſpeedy and deciſive cloſe. And whereas ſome further alteration of ſyſtems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be ſoon adjuſted, but that an uniform mode, for effecting this, be obſerved throughout the various diſtricts. I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this advertiſement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, ſerving in the Quarter-Maſter-General's department, whoſe appointment is immediately derived from me or my Aſſiſtants, to call upon all perſons employed by them reſpectively, to make out exact returns by the firſt day of March next, of the ſums of money due in their ſeveral diſtricts up to that time. And leaſt this meaſure ſhould be fruſtrated for want of ſeaſonable ſupplies of money, I do hereby notify all thoſe who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper perſons, with ſuitable vouchers, for a compleat ſettlement to the time above directed. In thoſe caſes where the demands cannot be paid directly in caſh, printed certificates will be given, ſpecifying the ſums due to each individual, for which end, blank certificates will be ſtruck, and diſtributed among the ſeveral Agents, who are required to regiſter them in books to be kept for that purpoſe, copies of which muſt be immediately ſent to camp to be lodged in my Office, that I may be enabled to aſcertain a juſt ſtate of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q.M.G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

*** The different Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.

STOPPED,

On ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and may be ſeen at Alexander Carlyle's, The following Articles, viz.

TWO ſilver table ſpoons, marked - - G L.
One ditto and pap ſpoon, no mark,
Six ſilver tea ſpoons, marked - W - - I W E.
Six ſilver ditto, marked B W E.
Four ditto, marked M. P.
Two ditto marked H. S T S.
Two ditto, marked
Two ditto I R. One ditto M. Four ditto no mark.
One pair ſilver ſugar-tongs, no mark.
Four ſilver watches, maker's name and No. to be produced by the claimers.
One ſilver heart and piece chain, I. S. W. M.
Silver mounting for a ſword.
One pair ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver.
One crucifix ditto ſet in ſilver.
Two ſilver buttons decyphered D. G.
One ſilver double heart. One knee-buckle. One ear ring.
One pair ſilver ſleeve buttons.
Thirteen jacket buttons, green ſtone ſet in braſs.
A child's necklace. An Engliſh ſhilling and nine coppers.
Half a piece pea green ribband.
Three remnants of check.
One old pair ſilk ſtockings, marked I B.
A woman's ruffle for a gown, ſilk.
Ten yards ſpotted chintz, light ground.
Six yards ditto, dark ground.
Two maccaroni jacket patterns, ſpotted velvet.
One remnant dark chintz.
Two remnants black everlaſting.
Two pair new buckſkin breeches.
Two old handkerchiefs, one black and the other ſpotted.

The above articles will be reſtored to the proper owners, on their proving property and paying charges, by

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

N. B. Said A. CARLYLE has to let, a TAN YARD, with a compleat ſtock of BARK for one year. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame may apply to him at his houſe in Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſs.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Melech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mahoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual alloyance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

WANTED,

THE LOAN of Forty Thouſand Continental Dollars, for ſix weeks or two months, for which very large intereſt and uſe will be given, and double ſecurity depoſited with the loaner in goods that will be very ſaleable in the ſpring; the goods to be vendued if the money is not paid by the time with ſuch intereſt as ſhall be agreed on. For particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Eaſton, February 1, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter Maſter-General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the firſt of March next, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts with all poſſible diſpatch in order for ſettlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or receipts given for what ſhall appear to be due to the firſt of March; to which time I am directed by the Quarter-Maſter-General to furniſh all accounts in my diſtrict without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, February 9.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN TURNER,

In Front ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Penrofe's Ship-Yard,

ONE third part (or in ſmaller ſhares) of the ſnow POLLY, now laying at Tun-Alley Wharf, well fitted for ſea; together with the ſame proportion of her cargo, conſiſting of Tar and Staves. Likewiſe the Hull and Spars of the brigantine RICHMOND, now laying at the wharf formerly David Thomſon's, with about twenty tons of Futtocks, and four Carriage Guns, two-pounders; the whole together, or ſeparate, as may be convenient.

Alſo to be ſold, a Negro Boy of about ſixteen years of age, good tempered, very honeſt, and has been bred to houſe-work.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A NEGRO BOY, thirteen years of age, very ſtrong, and has been uſed more to the houſe than to other buſineſs. Or this Boy will be exchanged for a larger, capable of riding poſtilion ſome hundred miles, and a conſiderable difference given. He is a Maryland Negro, and belongs to a Gentleman going to Virginia. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 8.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of March next,

ABOUT fourteen acres of good LAND, the moſt part under blue graſs and clover, ſituated in Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties; on the ſaid land is a good orchard with a variety of fruit trees, a brick houſe, a milk houſe, barn, ſtables, and many other conveniencies ſuitable for a tenant. This place is in a very healthy pleaſant ſituation, and exceedingly convenient to attend the market with milk and garden truck, being a little more than two miles from the city. Said place may be had by the ſhares, or a very ſmall family may have the houſe and part of a large garden on very eaſy terms. Enquire of BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine ſtrong paper, and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Best possible image

IN CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

ONE undivided third part of a Lot of LAND, containing thirteen acres and one hundred and fifty perches, more or less, situate in Frankford, near this city; adjoining lands of Joseph Paul, Abel James, Tacony Creek, and the road. The soil is good, the situation very pleasant, and the title indisputable. A division will be made at any time, for which security will be given to the purchaser if required.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY finds it absolutely necessary to call in this public manner, upon all persons indebted for Prize Goods purchased at auction, to make immediate payment.

Not doubting the punctuality of purchasers in discharging the amount of their bills as soon as delivered, agreeable to the conditions made known at the times of sale, he has permitted goods to pass into the hands of many, who he thought would not suffer themselves to be called upon more than once, or twice at most, for the money: He is sorry to find, by daily experience, that the contrary is the fact, and that his applications are now considered as impertinent; he therefore begs leave to remind such, that from the long use of large sums they have been enabled to acquire great gains, and ought from a principle of gratitude immediately to comply with his request, especially when he assures them, that their neglect subjects him to imputations not the most pleasing.

By the 20th day of February instant he shall be enabled to determine who esteem themselves under obligations for the credit they have taken, by paying their balances in the mean time. He shall take it for granted, that those who do not, are determined to profit by the advantages which the delays of the law can give them, and to prevent these being too great, he shall, without fail, put their accounts the next day into the hands of an Attorney, with directions to proceed upon them without further notice.

Philadelphia, January 29.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN,

Out of the dwelling-house of the subscriber, yesterday,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

ONE white tissue negligee and petticoat, one tissue gown with purple ground and white flowers; two brown paduasoy gowns, one a little darker than the other, one changeable mantua gown, one striped silk gown made up with the wrong side out; part of a silk gown, yellow ground and blue flowers, ripped up; one Manchester muslin gown, ripped up; one lutestring gown with white ground and green sattin stripes, ripped up; a pair of brocaded cuffs, and a muslin tambour apron with open work. Any person giving information, so that the above described things may be recovered, and the thief detected, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the said goods.

RICHARD BACHE.

Philadelphia, February 3.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Quarter-Master General's store, about the middle of last week, a new pair of SHOES, and a pair of large silver BUCKLES, weight forty pennyweight. Whoever will bring them to the subscriber, at the Quarter-Master-General's store in Front-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, shall have the above reward and no questions asked.

JOHN HENDERSON.

CAME to Abel James's plantation, in the Northern-Liberties, near Frankford, a sorrel HORSE about fourteen hands high, a sorrel MARE about fourteen hands high, and a bay MARE fifteen hands high. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

February 1.

ANY person wanting a NEGROE BOY of about eleven years old, who has had the small-pox and measles, and is capable of waiting in a house, nd tending horses, may hear of such a one by applying to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, four doors elow the Draw-Bridge, who has for sale a quantity of Ruffia Duck, as also a good Saddle Horse.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the House erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one street and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to carry on the DYEING Business in its different branches, viz. silk garments, various colours; skain and new silks for stores and shops, dyed black and dressed; cotton, flowered and spotted gauzes of all kinds, dyed black and dressed to answer any purpose; worsteds and yarn, and cotton and flax yarn, dyed blue, red, and divers other colours; jeans, fustians and cotton velvets dyed sundry colours, and dressed; mens cloaths cleaned, &c. The whole done with expedition, and upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. Work received and delivered at his house in Second street, betwixt Market and Chesnut-streets, and at the Dye-house in Water-street, betwixt Walnut and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully answered.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what shall appear to be due, in order that the same may be paid without farther trouble as soon as I shall be enabled. I am under the necessity of earnestly pressing a punctual compliance with this requisition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Master-General to have my accounts ready for settlement on or before the said first day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On Sunday the sixteenth instant, (January) by the subscriber, living in George's-street, Southwark,

AN iron grey HORSE, with a piece of a rope round his neck, about ten or twelve years old, some saddle spots on his back, and about thirteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BURNES.

TAKEN UP between the Black Horse and the Buck Taverns, on the Lancaster Road, by the subscriber, living in Easttown township, Chester county, a roan MARE, about twelve years old, fifteen or seventeen hands high, branded P P. The owner by proving his property and paying charges may have her again.

January 16. WILLIAM HANNAY.

Philadelphia, January 22.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Poole's Bridge, in Front-street, on the 24th inst. an apprentice lad named GEORGE WOONDERLY, about four feet high, seventeen or eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat, and a round hat; he took with him a green coat, jacket and breeches, three shirts, and one pair of trowsers: He has a down-cast look, yellow hair, walks crooked, and is remarkably near sighted. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JOHN PIPER.

DESERTED,

From Captain Parke's company, in Colonel B. Flowers's regiment of Artillery and Artificers, stationed in Philadelphia,

JAMES WEER, (deserted in the month of June last) fifteen years of age, well set, fresh complexion, short bushy hair, and has been since seen in Chester with a light coloured coat faced with blue

HENRY TURNER, (deserted in July last) twenty-five years of age, six feet high, dark hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker.

GEORGE SMITH, (deserted the twenty-fifth of November last) twenty one years of age, five feet eight inches high, redish hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker. At the same time deserted WILLIAM RIVELY, twenty years of age, five feet five inches high, swarthy complexion, dark thin hair, and a little pitted with the small-pox, by trade a shoemaker.

JOHN GWILLIM, went on furlough to Frederickfourgh the fourth of December last, but has not returned agreeable to his furlough; he is twenty-nine years of age, five feet five inches high, thin made, fair hair which curls round; blue uniforms faced with red; by trade a shoemaker.

ELIN ALURD, a Frenchman, (deserted the seventeenth of January) twenty-one years of age, talks no English, five feet five inches high, well made, a smart looking fellow, with a good head of hair tied and platted, and large arch eye brows; had a short light coloured coat, white stockings, long quartered shoes of waxed neats-leather, closed in the inside on the grain; by trade a shoemaker, and carried off sundry shoemakers tools, the property of the States.

Whoever takes up any of said deserters and secures them, so that they may be returned to their regiment and company, shall receive for each and every of them ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable expences, paid by

A. DOW, Lieutenant.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col Patten's comp ad battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh North-Britain, resided in King's-Town, Dobbs cou North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half in high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty years of age, a serjeant, deserted the 2d of Decem last at Trenton in the Jerseys. James Ives, born in Suffolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, N Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-six years, feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, de ed at the Head of Elk the 12th of December last.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1st regim three soldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards C and Neil Blew. Burns deserted at Susquehanna Lo Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair comp ion, brown hair, supposed to have gone to Straw Ferry, or near Lancaster, where he was born; is m addicted to liquor, speaks much in the Irish dialect, makes use of the word *anan* when asked any question; is considerably pimpled in the face, which appears by drinking, is about forty years of age, and suppo to have a forged discharge, as he formerly kept scho and was known to borrow pens the night he deser Croes deserted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of ab eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great repu bate in swearing, and is supposed to have gone to Phi delphia. Blew deserted in Philadelphia, was born Holland, formerly brought up to the sea, is about feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a gr braggadocia, and fond of shewing himself the ma importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1st battal Henry Zellers, about five feet six inches high, born Lancaster in Pennsylvania, dark hair curled in the n speaks good English though of Dutch parents, a well fellow, pitted with the small-pox, is supposed to hav forged discharge, as he deserted from Susquehanna Lo Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable th may continue together or nearly in the same neighbo hood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1st regime Hugh Davis, deserted the 7th of December last, by tr a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black h cut short, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-f years, suspected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas G rot, deserted the 11th of December last from the H of Elk, seventeen years of age, five feet eight inch high, born in Pasquetank county, North-Carolina, black hair and fair complexion, supposed to be gone the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, d serted the 29th of December last, twenty-five years age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fa complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, pla well on the violin, which instrument he is fond of; su posed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalio Philip Penkum, deserted the 29th of December last, ag about twenty-seven years, about five feet eight inche high, fair complexion, round shouldered, born in Cr ven county, North-Carolina, and supposed to be gon to the Head of Elk. Also William Griffin, aged twen ty-two years, five feet seven inches high, fair comple ion, born in Pasquetank, North-Carolina, supposed t be gone to the above place. The above two men deser ed in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidson's company, John Conn way, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inche high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and sup posed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-six years of age, five feet five inches high American born, of a swarthy complexion, brown hair grey eyes, and supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every person apprehending any of the above deserters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, so that he may be secured, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile such deserter shall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the subscriber, or nearest D. Q. Master General, who is requested to pay the same.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,

LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv. Com. in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fourth and south side of Union-streets, on which is erected a good three-story brick house; the lot is fixteen feet on Fourth-street, and extending on Union-street forty feet; subject to a ground-rent of four pounds currency per annum.

One other Lot of Ground adjoining the former, twenty feet on Union-street, and extending eighty feet, or half way from Union-street to Pine-street, on which is erected a good two-story brick house; subject to a ground-rent of five pounds currency per annum, payable to the Pennsylvania House of Employment.

Two other Lots of Ground on the east side of Fourth-street, and near Walnut-street, with two good houses and kitchens thereon erected; the lots are each seventeen feet front and thirty-three feet in depth; clear of ground-rent.

The whole will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Printer.

A HARPSICHORD to be Sold.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1780.

THE Republican Spy, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

MR. PRINTER,

I SEE a great deal in the papers about repealing the Tender Law. No-body seems to contradict it; and for aught I know the thing may happen.

Now thus stands the case. The Tories always refused Continental Money whenever they dared: The Whigs always made a point of taking it. The consequence is that nine in ten of the debts due to the Whigs are by this time paid off in this money; while the Tories, by obstinately standing out, have received little or none of theirs. Now they want the law repealed. The Whig is to be contented with his fate; the Tory is to paid at last in hard money. This is another reward to the poor Whigs for their sufferings and perseverance! The Tories have lost neither goods nor houses, nor suffered any injury in this struggle, except when they have been found out in their attempts to destroy us. The Whigs have done and suffered every thing; and after all, if some folks can have their way, the whole load of the depreciation is to fall upon the Whigs; and that for no good reason that I know of, but to lighten the burthen of the Tories, who have been the greatest cause of the depreciation.

For my part, I wish there was no hard money in the country. It has done a great deal of mischief; and since the evacuation of this city, a number of people seem to me to have devoted themselves to the service of the Tories, for no other reason, but because the Tories have a great deal of hard money. We used to think these men Whigs too; but they don't stick to their old friends. This is bad policy. If the Whigs would stick together, they would find their account in it, in the long run, more than they can do in receiving now and then a little piece of gold, from the hands of the close fisted Tories; and much more than they can do in joining them in the attempt of giving the last fatal stab to our money.

The Tories have the impudence already to tell us that the money will sink in our pockets without ever being redeemed—They would not dare to do this, if they were not encouraged by Whigs.

One word to the Tories and I have done.—You will not take your share of the public losses.—You threaten us with the money sinking in our pockets while you receive none of it: Should you bring this about, the Whigs will deserve their fate if they do not make themselves satisfaction out of your goods and lands, and gold and silver.

A WHIG.

From the ANNUAL REGISTER for the Year 1760.

Of the ASSEMBLIES of RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made Empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage, but she undertook to introduce mixed assemblies, as in other parts of Europe: She altered the womens dress by substituting the fashions of England; instead of furs, she brought in the use of taffeta and damask, and cornets and commodes instead of caps of sable. The women now found themselves no longer shut up in separate apartments, but saw company, visited each other, and were present at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a savage people, it is amusing enough, the manner in which the ordinances run. Assemblies were quite unknown among them, the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore published according to their notions of breeding, which as it is a curiosity, and has never before been printed that we know of, we shall give our readers.

I. The person, at whose house the assembly is to be kept, shall signify the same by hanging out a bill, or by giving some other public notice, by way of advertisement, to persons of both sexes.

II. The assembly shall not be open sooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

III. The master of the house shall not be obliged to meet his guests, or conduct them out, or to keep them company; but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find them chairs, candles, liquors, and all other necessaries the company may ask for; he is likewise to provide them with cards, dice, and every necessary for gaming.

IV. There shall be no fixed hour for coming or going away; it is enough for a person to appear in the assembly.

V. Every one shall be free to sit, walk, or game as he pleases; nor shall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle (a pint bowl full of brandy): It shall likewise be sufficient, at entering or retiring, to salute the company.

VI. Persons of distinction, nobleman, superior officers, merchants, tradesmen of note, head workmen, especially carpenters, and persons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the Assemblies; at likewise their wives and children.

VII. A particular place shall be assigned the footmen, except those of the house, that there may be room enough in the apartments designed for the assembly.

VIII. No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatsoever, nor shall gentlemen be drunk before nine.

IX. Ladies, who play at forfeitures, questions and commands, &c. shall not be noisy or riotous; no gentleman shall attempt to force a kiss, and no person shall offer to strike a woman in the Assembly, under pain of future exclusion.

Such are the statutes upon this occasion, which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and satire. But politeness must enter every country by degrees, and these rules resemble the breeding of a clown, awkward, but sincere.

The following story of KAMHI may have been elsewhere met with by some of our readers, yet to many it may be as new as it is remarkable and entertaining.

KAMHI, a late Emperor of China, was particularly celebrated for his curiosity, his ruling passion being a strong thirst after knowledge. Among other instances of which, there happened one, which was whimsical enough: He had a mind to know what it was to be drunk, and for that reason ordered a nobleman, [a mandarin] who had a very strong head, to sit down and drink with him. The liquor they chose was Canary, and in the space of a couple of hours the Emperor grew dead drunk, and fell fast asleep. When the mandarin who continued sober, saw this, he retired out of the room, and sent for some of the chiefs of the eunuchs, to whom he addressed himself in words to this purpose: My friends, whatever a monarch does, is no slight matter. Our master seems but too well pleased with the juice of the grape; he commended it at every glass, and expressed himself in raptures, when he had well nigh got his dose. Consider with yourselves, that if he is already capricious, and somewhat addicted to cruelty, how insupportable he will grow, if once he become a drunkard. Take my advice, therefore, load me instantly with chains, and thrust me into a dungeon. When the Emperor wakes, and enquires for me, tell him it was done by his order, and leave the rest to me. The eunuchs approved of this scheme, and instantly put it into execution.

As soon as the Emperor came to himself, and perceived he was alone, he enquired for the mandarin; and being told that he was in a dungeon loaded with irons, and that they had sent for an executioner, to put him to death, by his Majesty's orders, he was amazed; and began to reflect within himself, what it was that had thus provoked him. Being able to recollect nothing, he gave directions that the mandarin should be sent for, who came into his presence with irons on his hands and feet, and with a dejected countenance, throwing himself at the emperor's feet, requested that he might at least know his offence; upon this his irons were taken off, and the company withdrawing, the Emperor told him plainly; that he remembered nothing of the matter; but that his head ached extremely, and that how well soever he liked the taste of the wine, he would never drink above three glasses a day of a liquor prejudicial alike to the mind and to the body; which resolution he has ever since maintained; and may therefore boast of having once been happily deceived.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

A BRITISH prisoner named RICHARD PARROT, who was taken out of gaol by the subscriber and employed as a servant in his family, absented himself on Tuesday the first instant. He is a sailor, a short well set fellow, born in England, has a squint in one of his eyes, and is about twenty years of age: Had on a light country cloth coat, rather too large, with buttons covered with the same, a sailor's red jacket, country cloth breeches the colour of the coat, grey worsted stockings, country made shoes, with round yellow metal buckles, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, living in Second-street, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

N.B. Said GEDDES wants to rent a Plantation within twelve miles of this city, for which a good rent will be given.

Just published (printed from the London copy) and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

STRICTURES

ON THE PHILADELPHIA

MESCHIENZA, OR TRIUMPH,

Upon leaving AMERICA unconquered.

Easton, Feb. 12, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Easton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Rising Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horse Frederick, out of a three quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson. Frederick and Dawson are allowed, by the best judges, to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness, as any imported horses have got in America.

N.B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 26th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

ONE undivided third part of a Lot of LAND, containing thirteen acres and one hundred and fifty perches, more or less, situate in Frankford, near this city; adjoining lands of Joseph Paul, Abel James, Tacony Creek, and the road. The soil is good, the situation very pleasant, and the title indisputable. A division will be made at any time, for which security will be given to the purchaser if required.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's Office at the corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front Street, Philadelphia,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situate on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter. Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N.B. If the above premises are not sold at private sale by the 26th instant, they will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house; the sale to begin at Six o'clock in the evening.

Feb. 10, 1780.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Northumberland County, ss.

WHEREAS the estates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakespear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and vested to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said Alexander Bartram and David Shakespear, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land situate in Wyoming township, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Meloch, containing six hundred acres: One tract of land situate in Mahoning township, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land situate near the west branch of Susquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforesaid. Also one other tract of land, whereon is a small improvement, situate in Augusta township, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing six hundred acres with the usual allowance: Late the property of David Shakespear aforesaid. All which will be sold by public Vendue, at the Court-House at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do also pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Alexander Bartram and David Shakespear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

A HARPSICHORD to be Sold

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Of the Ancient SCANDINAVIANS, from Mallet's Northern ANTIQUITIES.

HISTORY informs us, that Harold, surnamed Blaatland, or Blue Tooth (a king of Denmark, who reigned in the middle of the tenth cuntury) had founded on the coasts of Pomerania, which he had subdued, a city named Julin or Jomsburg, where he sent a Colony of young Danes, and bestowed the government on a celebrated warrior named Palnatoko. This new Lycurgus had made of that city a second Sparta, and every thing was directed to this single end, to form complete soldiers. The author who has left us the history of this Colony assures us, that "it was forbidden there so much as to mention the name of Fear, even in the most imminent dangers."

No citizen of Jomsburg was to yield to any number however great, but to fight, intrepidly without flying, even from a very superior force. The sight of present and inevitable death would have been no excuse with them for making any the least complaint, or for shewing the slightest apprehension. And this legislator really appears to have eradicated from the minds of most of the youths bred up under him, all traces of that sentiment so natural and so universal, which makes men think on their destruction with horror. Nothing can shew this better than a single fact in their history, which deserves to have place here for its singularity. Some of them having made an irruption into the territories of a powerful Norwegian Lord, named Haquin, were overcome in spite of the obstinacy of their resistance; and the most distinguished among them being made prisoners, were, according to the custom of those times, condemned to death. The news of this, far from afflicting them, was on the contrary, received with joy. The first who was led to punishment was content to say, without changing countenance, and without expressing the least sign of fear, "Why should not the same happen to me as did to my farther? He died and so must I." A warrior named Thorchill, who was to cut off the head of the second, having asked him what he felt at the sight of death, he answered, "That he remembered too well the laws of Jomsburg to utter any words that denoted fear." The third, in reply to the same question, said, "He rejoiced to die with glory, and that he preferred such a death to an infamous life like that of Thorchill's." The fourth made an answer much longer, and more extraordinary. "I suffer with a good heart; and the present hour is to me very agreeable. I only beg of you," added he addressing himself to Thorchill, "to be very quick in cutting off my head; for it is a question often debated by us at Joomsburg, whether one retains any sense after being beheaded. I will therefore grasp this knife in my hand; if after my head is cut off I strike it towards you It will shew I have not lost all sense: If I let it drop, it will be a proof of the contrary. Make haste therefore and decide the dispute." Thorchill, adds the historian, cut off his head in a most expeditious manner, but the knife, as might be expected, dropt from his hand. The fifth shewed the same tranquility, and died rallying and jeering his enemies. The sixth begged of Thorchill, that he might not be led to punishment like a sheep, "Strike the blow in my face," said he, "I will sit it all without shrinking; and take notice whether I once wink my eyes, or betray one sign of fear in my countenance. For we inhabitants of Jomsburg, are used to exercise ourselves in trials of this sort, so as to meet the stroke of death, without once moving." He kept his promise before all the spectators, and received the blow without betraying the least sign of fear, or so much as winking his eyes. The seventh, says the historian, "was a very beautiful young man, in the flower of his age. His long fair hair, as fine as silk floated in curls and ringlets on his shoulders, Thorchill asked him what he thought of death? I receive it willingly, said he, since I have fulfilled the greatest duty of life, and have seen all those put to death whom I would not survive. I only beg of you one favour, not to let my hair be touched by a slave, or stained with my blood."

LONDON, September 28.

THE King of Prussia is one of the principal guarantees for securing the Electorate of Hanover from any attacks; so that as the Electorate forces are going to be taken into British pay, the Prussians will garrison all the towns of that Electorate, accordidg to treaty.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"The following regiments are ordered to march to Luxembourg, to assist France according to terms of the family compact: Infantry regiments of Gildbourghausen, of Molitor, of Koch, of Fabris, of Reid, of Kenski, of Kauntz, of Stein, of Bulow, of Gaisrugg, of Konigsegg, of Wolfenbuttle, of Bade Durlac, of Fustemburg, of Ellrichausse, of Ateremberg, of Kevenhuller, of Silkowies; each regiment consisting of three battalions, exclusive of the garrison battalion that remains in the Austrian territories, the eighteen regiments contain fifty-four battalions, of which six are to remain at Luxembourg ten to garrison Strasbourgh, two to garrison Fort Louis, six to garrison Landau, two at Weissenbourg, ten at Metz, and eight battalions to garrison Lisle; and the provincial battalions of France are to do duty with the Austrian troops in these garrisons. France finds it absolutely necessary to form her army into three grand camps, for the defence of her extensive kingdom, and still more extensive coast, and to make an embarkation of thirty battalions for Corsica, that if possible, that island may still remain annexed to the crown of France."

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated Amsterdam, August 23.

"When the address presented to his Highness the Prince of Orange reaches to your city, it may perhaps appear the united sentiments of our merchants. This fact is not so,—the address was only carried by a majority of one voice. Perhaps in the history of these States there never was a piece of business laboured thro' with such art, and indefatigable assiduity, as this same address; it was fabricated on your side, and recommended by numbers of merchants in your city, and by some very respectable characters in high life. Persuasion, threats, and every lucrative inducement were held out to gain the majority; and it is a fact well known here, that three of the merchants who signed the address were absolutely bribed with English gold—You cannot conceive what a bustle it occasioned, and how our politicians stared at the manœuvre. Sensible men said, that the States would see into its meaning—that it was nothing but a scheme to serve a party in England, and that most of the grievances complained of, had no foundation in truth; others think the French have a hand in it, and that it was done with a view of creating discontent between us and Great-Britain; but it has died away almost imperceptibly, and we see plainly that it is our interest to remain neuter, when other kingdoms are at war—I wish to God your patriots would keep their political plans within their own country, and not disturb our peaceable States with their schemes of abusing and rendering odious their ministers. We think your patriots to be lunatic, in thus endeavouring to ruin their country, and heartily hope that all their mad pranks may be confined to their own capital."

BOSTON, January 17.

Rivington, in one of his late papers, says, "When the Dutchess of Leinster, Mrs. Damar, and some other Ladies of rank, were taken by the French cutter of Dunkirk, the Ladies were not afraid of the shot fired at them; they did not even change colour, nor run into the hold, or under the boat to save themselves, as it was observed that some of the Macaronies that happened also to be passengers, could not help doing, with marks, tokens and signs of no small trepidation.——When the French officer came on board, he found the Ladies on deck, and treated them with all possible politeness. The majority of the Gentlemen were in the cabin; when the officer stopped down into that apartment, something so very particular saluted his nose, that he declined going further till the place was a little sweetened; at the same time, to prevent further mischief, he assured the Gentlemen that they need not be under any apprehension, for no hurt should be done to them.—It is much to the honor of the French Lieutenant, Monsieur de Coulcune, who commanded the cutter, that he treated them all with the greatest politeness, took nothing whatever from them, and set them on shore as soon as possible; the Ladies and Gentlemen perfectly free to proceed on their journey, and the Officers on their parole. The Commandant of Dunkirk behaved also in a most polite manner."

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA being intimately connected with the HOUSE of BOURBON, a compendium of THE FAMILY COMPACT, will, no doubt, be acceptable to our Readers.

It is taken from a late European publication.

HEADS of the Family Convention of the House of Bourbon.

THE preamble sets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are the ties of blood between the two kings, and the sentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is to give stability and permanency to those duties, which naturally flow from affinity and friendship, and to establish a solemn and lasting monument of that reciprocal interest, which ought to be the basis of the desires of the two monarchs, and of the prosperity of their royal families.

The Treaty itself contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their Majesty's reciprocally guaranty all their dominions in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions respectively, of which the two crowns shall be in possession, the moment they shall be at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies and the Infant Duke of Parma, on condition that these two princes guaranty the dominions of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two kings, their majesties have thought proper to find the succours which are to be first furnished.

5. 6. 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of these first succours, which the power required engages to furnish the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land forces, both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France shall be involved in consequence of her engagements by the treaty of Westphalia or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are excepted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The potentate requiring may send one or more commissaries to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring: This, however, is to be understood only of cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof on one hand of the necessity of receiving them, and on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land forces shall three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent; and the power who sends them shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and preparations for the land forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other: But as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces, and that in such cases they will enter into a particular convention, suited to circumstances, and settle as to respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, political and military plans of operations, which be executed by common consent and with perfect ment.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and ly engage, not to listen to, nor to make any pro of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual sent: And, in time of peace, as well as in time to consider the interest of the allied crown as their to compensate their respective losses and advantage to act as if the two monarchies formed but one and power.

19. 20. The king of Spain, contracts for the k the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince; ded that the proportion of the succours to be furn his Sicilian Majesty, shall be settled in proportion power. The three monarchs engage to support, on cations, the dignity and rights of their house, and t all the princes descended from it.

21. 22. No other power but those of the august of Bourbon shall be inserted or admitted to accede present treaty. Their respective subjects and dom shall participate in the connection and advantages between the sovereigns, and shall not do or under ny thing contrary to the good understanding subs between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine, shall be abolished in of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian maj who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as tives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spa the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of the monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall en their respective dominions in Europe, the same pri and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers, with the three contracting monarchs have already con or shall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, treatment of the French in Spain and the two Sici the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited as precedent; it being the intention of their most C an, Catholic, and Sicilian majesties, that no other on shall participate in the advantages of their respe subjects.

26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally close to each other their alliances, and negociate especially, when they have reference to their com interests; and their Ministers at all the Courts of rope shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual dence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation cerning the ceremonial to be observed between the M sters of France and Spain with regard to precede foreign Courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o a number of prisoners in Poughkeepsie goal, is supposed, been assisted by some of their accom from without, sawed off the irons, with which they hand cuffed and fettered; and having provided them with clubs, when the Goaler, attended with a guard four men, went to examine the rooms, and see that was safe; on opening one of the doors, they knocked down, and 11 of them rushed out, knocked down wounded the rest of the guard, (by whom, however, of them received a wound with a bayonet) and all of one of them, Moses Aken, being much frost bitten, been since retaken.

Two hundred dollars reward will be given, for secu and returning Henry Rush to Poughkeepsie goal; and hundred dollars for each of the rest. Their names as follows: Henry Rush, alias David Spoer, jun. Ga Right, Joseph Wood, David Mosher, Daniel Sharp Noah Ames, Joseph Nickerson, John Marks, Hodge and Reuben Smith.

FISH-KILL, February 10.

Last Thursday, we learn, that about 100 horse and foot, of the enemy, made a sudden attack on our g commanded by Col. Thomson, at Young's, near W Plains. Our men fought with bravery, but were o powered by numbers. Col. Thomson was wounded taken—Capt Roberts, of the 15th Massachusetts, k and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates were k on the spot, about twenty wounded, and forty or fifty ken.

The enemy burnt Young's house, and 'tis said fi our wounded men were consumed in the flames. practised their usual barbarity on the wounded, too sh ing to relate. One of our men, who left the enemy, they had 19 killed, and a considerable number w ded.

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; Gov nor of the State of New-York, General and Comm der in Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of city of Albany, congratulate your Excellency your arrival in this city.

The calamities of our country, occasioned by a c and destructive war, call loudly for the prudent inter sition of the respective Legislatures of the United Sta We are therefore extremely happy, that your Excelle has, for these salutary purposes, convened the Legisla of this State; from whose council we hope the most ha effects.

The deep distresses, which are ever attendant on w have been felt in this city; but more so in some o parts of the State. But we trust, and have reason hope, that that kind Providence, which has hitherto sm on the arms of America, will lead us to peace, happin and security.

During your Excellency's residence in this city, shall be happy to make your situation as agreeable as distresses of our country will admit of.

By Order of the Common Council,

MAT. VISSCHER, Clerk.

Albany, Jan. 20, 1780.

Best possible image.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I ENTERTAIN a just sense of your polite congratulation upon my arrival in this city.

It gives me great pleasure to find this antient and respectable corporation, concurring in sentiment in the call of the Legislature at this period. With you I cherish the pleasing hope, that by a steady perseverance in our exertions, under the smiles of Divine Providence, we shall soon be delivered from the miseries of war, and restored to the blessings of peace, with a perfect establishment of that freedom, for which we are contending.

The desire which you are so kindly pleased to express, of rendering my situation agreeable during my residence in this city, and to which the peace and good order maintained in it cannot fail to contribute, I receive as a mark of your esteem; for which, gentlemen, you will please to accept my thanks. GEO. CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Capt. Lawlar, in the privateer brig Holker, since leaving this port, has captured a privateer schooner of ten carriage guns and forty-eight men; a sloop bound to Jamaica in ballast, and a sloop loaded with rum and sugar. The two former are sent to Guadaloupe, and the latter for this port.

The ship Independence, Capt. Truxen, from St. Eustatia, is safe arrived at Newcastle. Capt. Truxen saw mountains of ice fifteen leagues from land.

The brig Industry, Capt. Collins, belonging to this port, is arrived at St. Eustatia, and was to sail a few days after Capt. Truxen.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Saturday, February 12, 1780.

WHEREAS the frequent applications of persons to go to New-York is attended with many inconveniences, and delay of public business.

Resolved therefore, That the Secretary do give notice that all persons desirous to go within the enemy's lines, are to apply within ten days from this date, giving to his office, their names, and those of their securities, not to return without leave. After which time no applications will be received until the first day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1780.

The bill intitled "An Act to ascertain and fix the lines of so much of the Tract of land called Carrolsburgh, as lies within the county of York, in the State of Pennsylvania," was read a second time and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT to ascertain and fix the lines of so much of the Tract of land called Carrolsburgh, as lies within the county of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this House, that by the laws, customs, and usages, of the late Province, now State of Maryland, lands were frequently taken up, and the lines thereof run from one described boundary, by courses and distances only, without regard to any marked trees, calls, or corners; very different from the mode and practice of this State.

AND WHEREAS by the petition of divers of the inhabitants of the said Tract, and the lands adjoining, it appears that the said tract of Carrolsburgh, was originally taken up in, and conformable to, the rights and usages of Maryland aforesaid, but since the running of the late provincial now State division line, the furthermost part from the boundary thereof, is found to be in the county of York in this State. And that in consequence of the laws and customs aforesaid, great inconveniencies, and uncertainties have from time to time arisen, (respecting lines and limits) from the variation of the compass and other attending circumstances, highly injurious to the possessors of the said tract, and some of the land holders adjoining the same.

For remedy whereof; Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Thomas Armour, senior, James M'Mechin, and Robert Chambers, junior, all of the county aforesaid, Surveyors, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, for hearing, settling and adjusting all matters in dispute relative to that part of the said tract as is situate within this State. And the said Commissioners are hereby authorized, impowered and required within months after the passing of this Act, to meet on the said tract, and to proceed to survey, ascertain, fix and establish, all the inward and outward lines, limits and boundaries, now controverted and disputed, or that may then be controverted, disputed, touching and concerning the aforesaid part of the said tract of Carrolsburgh, and the doubts, difficulties and misunderstandings, the manner in which it was laid out, has occasioned, or may then occasion to the lands adjoining the same, so as to them, the said Commissioners or any two of them agreeing, shall appear reasonable, equitable and just, without being confined or restricted to either the one now, or late laws, practices or usages of this State, or the State of Maryland aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the said Commissioners shall enter on the execution of this Act, they shall cause at least twenty days notice to be given, of the time and place of their meeting for that purpose, at three of the most notable places, on or near the premises, and when they have met, each of them shall before a Justice of the Peace of the said county, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit. I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will execute the trust by this Act in me reposed, as shall appear to me reasonable, equitable and just, to the best of my skill and knowledge, without any favour, hatred or partiality, towards or against any person or persons whatsoever; and the chain carriers that may be appointed by the Commissioners, shall likewise take an oath or affirmation suitable to their duty as such.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the expences of executing this Act, shall be paid by the said petitioners, and others concerned, in such proportion as the said Commissioners, or any two of them shall award.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have adjusted, decided or determined, all the controversies and disputes, and shall have fixed and established the lines, bounds and boundaries aforesaid, they the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall under their hands and seals duly certified, transmit a true copy of the same to the office for recording of deeds, in the said county of York, where the same shall be recorded. Which judgment decision, and determination of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and the consequent fixing and establishing the lines, bounds and boundaries aforesaid, shall be final, conclusive and binding; unless the same shall be controverted at common law within five years, saving nevertheless to all persons non compotes mentis, covert, in prison, under age, beyond seas, or without the United States of America, his, her and their right to controvert the same as aforesaid within five years after the said persons respectively become sane, discovert, at large, return from beyond seas or into the said States or one of them.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Februaay 14, 1780.

The House took up the second reading of the report of the Commissioners of this State, who met in Convention with Commissioners from other States, for the purpose of fixing on a limitation of prices, whereupon ordered that the same be printed in the Minutes.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

WE the subscribers Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable House of Representatives for the State of Pennsylvania, to meet other States in Convention, for regulating of prices, &c. beg leave to make the following report, viz.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, Feb. 7th, 1780.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the several States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, and New York, held at Hartford in Connecticut, on the 20th of October, 1779, it was then resolved, that a Convention of Commissioners from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, be requested to meet at Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday of January then next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of limiting the prices of Merchandize and Produce.

And whereas in consequence thereof, Commissioners have met in Convention, from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

And whereas the Assembly of the State of New-York, has not met since the adjournment of the Convention at Hartford, but did previously authorize their Delegates to pledge the faith of the State, for carrying into effect, a general plan for regulating of prices, if recommended by Congress; and this Convention have the fullest assurance, that the measures which they may adopt will be agreed to by said State.

And whereas it is the opinion of this Convention, that any measures for regulating prices, adopted without the concurrence of all the States proposed by the Convention at Hartford, might prove ineffectual.

Therefore, Resolved, That the President of the Convention, be desired to inform the Governor of the State of Virginia, of the proceedings of this Convention, and request him to give the earliest notice of the determinations of said State, with respect to the appointment of Commissioners to meet this Convention.

Resolved, That the State of New-York, be in like manner informed, of the proceedings of this Convention, and be requested to appoint Commissioners to meet the same at their adjournment.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to form a general plan for the limination of prices in the several States, and report the same at the next meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the President, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania, be a Committee for the purpose aforesaid.

PRESENT.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Fulsom,
	Mr. Peabody.
Massachusetts,	Mr. Gerry,
	Mr. Ozgood.
Rhode-Island	Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman,
	Mr. Ellsworth.
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Henry,
	Mr. Bull.
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke.
Maryland,	Mr. Henry.

Adjourned to Tuesday six o'clock, P. M.

Then met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Convention, be to the fourth of April next, to meet at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia. And it was accordingly adjourned. Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM MOORE, President of the
JOHN BULL. [Convention.
WILLIAM HENRY.

Attest. SAM. OZGOOD, Sec'y.

WHITEHEAD AND CAVE,
WHITESMITHS,

In Walnut-street, two doors above the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia,

TAKE this method of informing the Public, That they repair JACKS of all kinds, hang BELLS in the neatest and best manner, and perform every other branch in the Whitesmiths business.

A QUANTITY of
COARSE SALT,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL INGLIS AND CO.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

Various Equilibriums on the
SLACK WIRE,

Such as never were performed on the Continent but by the celebrated

MR. TEMPLEMAN,

(A native of VIRGINIA) late from EUROPE,

Will be exhibited on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, (the 15th and 18th instant) at the New Play-House in Southwark.

HE balances, turns and swings on the wire to admiration.

He beats the drum on the wire in full swing.

He plays with several balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He balances a sword on the brim of a wine-glass, walks backward and forward, kneels down, and recovers with great agility.

He walks blindfold on the wire, falls down and rises up.

He sits in a chair on the wire, balances a straw, with a furnished pipe before him, when in full swing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a sword, with the point of the sword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the opposite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glass, and makes all spin like a top.

Also a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, boards, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

Mr. TEMPLEMAN will balance three boys on his feet and hands, which he will form into a variety of delightful postures.

The performance will conclude with a compleat hornpipe. The doors to be opened at Five o'clock in the evening, and to begin at six.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-House, the City Tavern, the Indian Queen, at the sign of the Ship Hancock in Fourth-street, the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, and at the place of performance.——Box Forty Dollars—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.

Children from five years old to twelve will be admitted for Fifteen Dollars.

The house will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Music. It will also be well guarded inside and outside to prevent any disturbance.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold on Saturday the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-house in this city, two fifth parts, or all the right, title and interest of Nicholas Hasselberg, of, in and to a brick tenement, and large brick and wooden tenement adjoining it, and lot of ground, in Moravian Alley, in this city, containing about eighteen feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, bounded on the north by a house and lot of the Rev. Mr. Kurtze, on the south by a house and lot of John Corr, on the west by ground of —— Benszet, and on the east by Moravian Alley aforesaid; the whole being subject to a mortgage for one hundred pounds, payable to Jacob Duche, Esq; and a ground-rent of thirteen shillings and six pence sterling per annum, payable to William Allen, Esq; Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Hasselberg, at the suit of John Coffman, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD BY
NICOLAS PERREE,

FRENCH TEACHER, in Cherry-Alley, next door to the German Lutheran School house, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and very fine assortment of FRENCH BOOKS, among which are choice Military books, the most celebrated French authors Works, and a great many other excellent ones. Catalogues may be found at said NICOLAS PERREE's.

WANTED,

A WOMAN capable of cooking and washing for a small family, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

January 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate on the south branch of Raritan River, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, five miles from Pitts Town, twelve from Delaware river, twenty-eight from Brunswick landing, and thirty from Trenton; containing one hundred and fifty acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder woodland; there are about twelve acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling-house and kitchen; a large stone barn, a stone grist mill 56 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screene are all in good order and go by water; also an oil mill built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with sixteen pestles, and as many more may be set a-going with a very small expence; also a saw-mill; all which said mills stand on the said south branch of Raritan, a never-failing stream of water which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same and know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

4 MAHLON TAYLOR.

NOW in the possession of the subscriber, living in Almond-street, Southwark, a middle-sized reddish COW, with some white under her belly, and the fore part of her hog white. Whoever has lost the said Cow is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER DUFFEE.

N. B. Said Cow has been cried three times through the public market.

February 12, 1780.

Best possible image

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congreſs of theſe United States have lately recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt meaſures for furniſhing the ſupplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore purſued: And whereas ſome of the States have already made ſuch regulations as muſt put the department on a new eſtabliſhment, it ſeems therefore indiſpenſibly requiſite, that the accounts on the preſent arrangement be brought to a ſpeedy and deciſive cloſe. And whereas ſome further alteration of ſyſtems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be ſoon adjuſted, but that an uniform mode, for effecting this, be obſerved throughout the various diſtricts. I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this advertiſement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, ſerving in the Quarter-Maſter-General's department, whoſe appointment is immediately derived from me or my Aſſiſtants, to call upon all perſons employed by them reſpectively, to make out exact returns by the firſt day of March next, of the ſums of money due in their ſeveral diſtricts up to that time. And leaſt this meaſure ſhould be fruſtrated for want of ſeaſonable ſupplies of money, I do hereby notify all thoſe who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper perſons, with ſuitable vouchers, for a compleat ſettlement to the time above directed. In thoſe caſes where the demands cannot be paid directly in caſh, printed certificates will be given, ſpecifying the ſums due to each individual, for which end, blank certificates will be ſtruck, and diſtributed among the ſeveral Agents, who are required to regiſter them in books to be kept for that purpoſe, copies of which muſt be immediately ſent to camp to be lodged in my Office, that I may be enabled to aſcertain a juſt ſtate of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

*** The different Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the firſt of March next, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts with all poſſible diſpatch, in order for a ſettlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what ſhall appear to be due, in order that the ſame may be paid without farther trouble as ſoon as I ſhall be enabled. I am under the neceſſity of earneſtly preſſing a punctual compliance with this requiſition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Maſter-General to have my accounts ready for ſettlement on or before the ſaid firſt day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

Eaſton, February 1, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter Maſter-General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the firſt of March next, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts with all poſſible diſpatch in order for ſettlement; an receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or receipts given for what ſhall appear to be due to the firſt of March; to which time I am directed by the Quarter-Maſter-General to furniſh all accounts in my diſtrict without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Guilford Township, Cumberland County, Jan. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the care of the ſubſcriber, a cheſnut coloured HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead in the form of a heart, about nine years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Alſo the following Goods, viz. two ſheets, two fine ſhirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one check ditto, one coarſe ditto, four pair of ſhoes, a ſaddle and bridle, and a ſmall great-coat. The above Horſe and Goods were acknowledged by a certain John Walker to have been brought out of the Commons of Philadelphia. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, and take them away in two months from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the charges of keeping, by

PATRICK VANCE.

N. B. The above Horſe and Goods were brought out of the Commons aforeſaid, about the tenth of September laſt.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 6th inſtant, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, near the Old Ferry-houſe, and robbed of the following Goods, viz.—Twenty-four pieces of callicoes of different colours, marks unknown, five pieces of Iriſh linen, two dozens Barcelona handkerchiefs, eight pair black ſilk ſtockings, four pieces hairbines, ſixty-two pounds ſewing thread, two dozens worſted breeches patterns of different colours, eleven pair ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, with ſundry pinchbeck, ſix pieces of check, Manchester make, five pieces of dark chintzes not cut, one piece of lawn marked D. B. two dozens womens cotton ſtockings marked D. B. one piece of Ruſſia ſheeting, thirty-eight yards, mark unknown, eight yards ſuperfine blue Engliſh cloth, four pieces ſuperfine ſcarlet ratinet, ſix pieces ditto white, one pound ſcarf twiſt, ſundry pieces of galloons, eight pounds ſewing ſilk, twelve yards buckram, ſundry cards of gilt buttons, ſome Spaniſh ſugar, one ſmall box of ſquare needles, a quantity of check and blue cotton handkerchiefs, five yards ſuperfine muſlin, three ſtone paſte ſtock buckles, and near one hundred pounds of coffee. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves and goods, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

LEVI MARKS.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY finds it abſolutely neceſſary to call in this public manner, upon all perſons indebted for Prize Goods purchaſed at auction, to make immediate payment.

Not doubting the punctuality of purchaſers in diſcharging the amount of their bills as ſoon as delivered, agreeable to the conditions made known at the times of ſale, he has permitted goods to paſs into the hands of many, who he thought would not ſuffer themſelves to be called upon more than once, or twice at moſt, for the money: He is ſorry to find, by daily experience, that the contrary is the fact, and that his applications are now conſidered as impertinent; he therefore begs leave to remind ſuch, that from the long uſe of large ſums they have been enabled to acquire great gains, and ought from a principle of gratitude immediately to comply with his requeſt, eſpecially when he aſſures them, that their neglect ſubjects him to imputations not the moſt pleaſing.

By the 20th day of February inſtant he ſhall be enabled to determine who eſteem themſelves under obligations for the credit they have taken, by paying their balances in the mean time. He ſhall take it for granted, that thoſe who do not, are determined to profit by the advantages which the delays of the law can give them, and to prevent theſe being too great, he ſhall, without fail, put their accounts the next day into the hands of an Attorney, with directions to proceed upon them without further notice.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Paſſyunk road, near the New Play-houſe; the houſe is thirty feet front by twenty feet deep, with ſix fire places, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole: The lot is forty-ſix feet front by ſeventy-five feet deep, clear of ground-rent. Alſo to be ſold, a few barrels of Lampblack, about forty pounds in each, a few buſhels of fine Salt, ſome braſs knob iron rim'd Locks, braſs Dividers with or without ſteel Pencils, Augers, a large ſcale Beam, Ship Chandlery, and a ſet of Books of Architecture. Any perſon wanting any of the above articles may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Southwark, the corner of Front and Shippen-ſtreets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hundred and ſeventy-eight fathom long, which he purpoſes to rebuild in the ſpring, and would be willing to take a partner with a competent ſtock.

A MAN who underſtands Sheeting and Slitting of IRON, and is capable of managing a SLITTING MILL, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JAMES HAYES, next door to the Poſt-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A few DOZENS of beſt FRENCH

BOW STRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID REES,

At the corner of Church-Alley, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on next April,

A HOUSE, and about eight and a half acres of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from the city, (formerly part of Dubree's land) being on a lane leading to Robert Morris, Eſquire's place, on Schuylkill, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Turner's place on the Wiſſahickon road: The houſe is 32 feet by 18, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and a ten feet wide piazza round the one half: Alſo a two ſtory brick Kitchen adjoining: The whole is well finiſhed, and was built about four years ſince. A new frame building, 36 feet by 27, containing ſtabling for four horſes and four cows, chair and cart-houſe, &c. and loft ſufficient for eighteen or twenty tons of hay; a pump of excellent water near the houſe. The land lays high, airy and healthy; great part of it was manured and ſowed with clover laſt ſummer, and is under good fence. It is very ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a genteel family, or for attending the market. The purchaſer may be accommodated on a leaſe with a lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of five acres; on this lot there is an extraordinary good garden with aſparagus and Strawberry beds, and young bearing trees of the beſt kinds of peaches, pears, &c. a young orchard of about four acres, highly manured laſt fall, and now great part in wheat and clover. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes; who likewiſe has to diſpoſe of, a good horſe for chair or ſaddle, milch cows, farming utenſils, and ſome ſeed potatoes of the beſt kind.

4 ADAM HUBLEY.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading, Bucks County, on the night of the fifteenth of November laſt, a Negro man named JACK, about twenty-four years of age, five feet nine inches high, has a remarkable ſwagger in his walk, very complaiſant, plays on the violin, ſpeaks the French and Engliſh languages well, and can read and write: Had on and took with him, a ſilver hilted ſmall ſword, ſcarlet coat with a white cape, a green ditto with a red cape, white jacket and breeches, new ſhoes and buckles. He ran away from his maſter in Maryland laſt ſummer, was taken up in Philadelphia, and put in the Work-houſe. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MARK BIRD.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEISTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts

The following Articles are imported for SALE, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, the fourth houſe below Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS

And a ſmall Aſſortment of

HARD WARE.

HENRY WYNKOOP,

Hath for SALE wholeſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia,

FINE Linens,
Fine Cambricks,
Fine Laces,
White Jeannets,
Sewing Silks,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto.
Elegant ſilk Shoe patterns,
Silk Ribbands,
Silk Gauzes,
Mens Hats,
Gloves,
Hair Pins, &c. &c. &c.

A ROBBERY

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, Two MEN, one about five feet eight or nine inches high, thin viſage fair complexion, had on a light frock and thick woolen cap. The other about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, dark complexion, had on a dark ragged jacket, or ſoldier's coat, turned up with ſome other colour; his name JAMES. They took away about dollars, ſome Engliſh half-crowns, ſome ſmall ſilver money, ſuch as quarter dollars, piſtareens, &c. one half johannes, two guineas and one half guinea, ſome Continental and a conſiderable quantity of old paper currency, a large ſilver-faced watch, with braſs hand and black dots between the hours, the day of the month in the plate, maker's name John May, London, both on the face and inſide; half a dozen large ſilver ſpoons ſtamped and engraved on the under ſide of the handle I two pair of ſilver knee-buckles, one plain, one paired, marked R S. a carved ſtock-buckle R S. one ſilver buckle, rims plain and worn out, one of the broke; a pincuſhion, light bloſſom coloured ſilk, worked with red and green ſilk in imitation of a bunch of ſtrawberries on one ſide and a ſprig on the other, hooped with ſilver; a new home made cloth great-coat of a light colour a little on the bloſſom; a grey coat, ſurtout not much worn; a new broadcloth jacket without ſleeves, a light bloſſom colour; a pair of leather breaches almoſt new, a pair of corderoy breeches, ſeven fine Holland and ſeveral other ſhirts and neckcloths, a quantity of mens and boys ſtockings, linen, worſted and woolen; a purple Perſian gown lined, a ſtamped ditto hair coloured, a black paduaſoy cloak, a blue ruſſel quilt lined with homeſpun ſtriped worſted, a new ſhift with Holland ſleeves, a pair of blue damaſk ſhoes of Hoſe's make, a pair of new blankets, a new ſheet, with ſundry other things of various kinds. It is ſuppoſed one of them cut his finger by breaking open drawers, as ſome of the linens left were bloody, ſuppoſed by being handled. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the goods and money ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, and for the felons ſo that they may be convicted, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by

JAMES STEEL.

N. B. It is imagined the above articles are in Philadelphia, as the ſubſcriber's horſe was taken out of the ſtable to carry them, and was found near the Bridge coming back.

J. S.

WRAPPING PAPER

By the REAM,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, THE FEBRUARY 19, 1780.

Pennsylvania PACKET. THE
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 14, 1780.

The Bill intituled "An Act to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers and John Wilson, to build a new Court House and Prison in the County of Chester, and sell the old Court-House and Prison in the borough of Chester," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and ordered to be published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers and John Wilson, to build a new Court-House and Prison in the county of Chester, and sell the old Court-House and Prison in the borough of Chester.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this House that the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the county of Chester, in the borough of Chester, is very inconvenient and burthensome to a great part of the inhabitants of the said county, as the situation of said borough is at an extreme corner of said county, and that it would be very commodious and much for the advantage of the inhabitants in general, if the several Courts were held at a more central part of the said county:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers and John Wilson, or any of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place of the said county, in trust and for the use of said county, and thereon to build and erect, or cause to be built and erected, a Court House and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease and convenience of the said inhabitants.

Provided nevertheless, That no erection of a Court-House or Prison, or other necessary building shall be made on the land so to be purchased, until the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, shall be informed of the situation of such land, and give their approbation for erecting such buildings.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the said Court-house shall be erected as aforesaid, that from thenceforth the several Courts of General Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the said county, shall be holden and kept at the said Court-house, when the same is built and erected in the place so to be provided as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful that the said William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilson, or any of them, shall have full power to expose to sale by public vendue or otherwise, to the highest bidder, the old Court-house, Prison and Work-house, with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, situate in the borough of Chester aforesaid, and to give assurances to the heirs and assigns of the purchaser or purchasers for ever, and the monies therefrom arising shall be appropriated towards paying for the lands to be purchased, and the new Court-house and prison to be built in the said place so as aforesaid to be provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the defraying the remainder of the expences and charge of purchasing the land, building and erecting the said Court house and Prison, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners and Assessors of said county, or a majority of them, who are hereby forthwith required to assess and levy so much money as the said Trustees, or any of them, shall judge necessary for paying the remainder aforesaid, of purchasing the land and finishing the said Court-house and Prison.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

"IT is an ill wind (says the old proverb) that blows no-body good;" and it must be an extraordinary law indeed from which no advantages are to be derived. The Tender Law, it is true, injures the State, depreciates our currency, destroys our morals, encourages frauds, ingratitude and oppression, and ruins thousands of those whom Government is bound by every tye to protect. But what then? Shall it be repealed? "No!" cries some dishonest creditor, "I have not yet discharged the mortgage that encumbers my estate." "No!" echoes another, "my bond-debts are yet unpaid." "No!" adds a third, "my lease is not yet expired"—and thus on, till one would be tempted to think that those who support the law were a formidable phalanx:—And so they are, from the strong, interested and mischievous opposition they make, but not from their *numbers*: For if we count the yeas and nays upon the question, we shall find the latter dwindle into a contemptible minority, while every man of a clear head and good heart urges the repeal of a law which dishonors our country and stabs justice at the foot of her own altar.

I have seen a piece, Mr. Printer, in your paper of Tuesday last, signed "A Whig, which seems to oppose the current of general opinion. The writer, indeed, is half ashamed openly to advocate the Tender Law; but masking his motives under the convenient veil of Whiggism, he suggests the impropriety of a repeal by insinuating that the Tories alone would be benefited by it. It is not true—Thousands of the best Whigs in the State will find relief—Every honest man who scorns to avail himself of the iniquitous advantages which the law gives the debtor, will find relief by its repeal: Nay, thousands who are yet too young to know what Whig or Tory means, will be saved from the miseries of dependance and want, which this Act threatens them with.

But suppose for a moment, that the Tories will be greatly benefited by a repeal: Shall we therefore refuse to benefit ourselves? They are creatures that do not deserve so much consideration; and if an Act is unwise and unjust, though the advantages they may derive from its repeal, may be numerous, yet ought we not to deliberate in the choice we should make. If this Tender Law is injurious to the State in general, will the pleasure, arising from the ruin of the Tories, be a compensation for the ruin we shall pull down upon our own heads, by continuing it? If the Law is cruel and oppressive, shall we be excused from the guilt of that oppression, because those whom we have too much reason to despise, are involved in the common misery? Surely not.—But the truth is, that it is the Whigs—and to their honor be it spoken—It is the Whigs I say who are urgent for a repeal, and who do most severely reprobate the further continuance of the Act.

The arguments in favour of a repeal have been stated by a late writer who calls himself Adolphus. If they do not convince, let me ask any one in some hour of cool reflection to consult his own heart, whether he would take the advantages of the law if it were in his power to do so? if to discharge an old mortgage or pay rent reserved on an old lease, he would tender only the nominal sum in Continental money? I believe he would abhor the idea; if he is an honest and well informed man, I am sure he would. No good man will attempt thus to defraud his creditor. What then is the consequence? Why, *that the law exists only for the benefit of villians.*

Let me make the supposition, that the trader has contracted a debt of one thousand pounds, for property that might formerly have been purchased for twenty. Let me suppose, that the quantity of money is suddenly lessened and reduced to one fiftieth, by an Act of the States, as has been proposed by some speculative writers. Would he not expect the Legislature would step in to his relief? Would he not expect that a tender of the real value of the debt should discharge it without regarding the nominal sum? And would he not complain of that distress which the present Tender Law, if unrepealed, would heap upon his head? He certainly would. Then let him endeavour to extend to others the relief he would so reasonably expect: "Let him do as he wishes to be done by."

CONSCIENCE.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a person may meet with the greatest encouragement, and may have a share in the Works if he should choose it, by applying to the subscriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-street, near Third-street, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glass-Work in New-England, the best offers will be made that can be had in America, by

ISAAC MOSELEY.

N. B. Any person that is disposed to engage, is desired to apply as soon as possible; the sooner the better.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on Saturday the 19th of February inst. at Five o'clock in the evening,

FIVE acres and one hundred and thirty-one and a half perches of Meadow Ground and Flats, on Pettie's Island; late the estate of MICHAEL BAKER, deceased.

All persons that have any demands against the estate of the said MICHAEL BAKER, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to bring in their accounts: And those that are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY BAKER, Executrix.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold on Saturday the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-house in this city, two fifth parts, or all the right, title and interest of Nicholas Hasselberg, of, in and to a brick tenement, and large brick and wooden tenement adjoining it, and lot of ground, in Moravian Alley, in this city, containing about eighteen feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, bounded on the north by a house and lot of the Rev. Mr. Kunze, on the south by a house and lot of John Corry, on the west by ground of —— Benezet, and on the east by Moravian Alley aforesaid; the whole being subject to a mortgage for one hundred pounds, payable to Jacob Duché, Esq; and a ground rent of thirteen shillings and six pence sterling per annum, payable to William Allen, Esq; Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Hasselberg, at the suit of John Coffman, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 28th inst. at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-House in this city, all the right, title and interest of James Talbot, late of said city, of, in and to one moiety or half part of a brick tenement three stories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the south side of Race-street, between Third and Fourth streets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep; bounded on the west by John Engelberger's lot, on the east by John Ravenstein's house and lot, on the south by the Rev. Mr. Kunze's ground, and on the north by Race-street: Seized and taken in execution as the estate of said James Talbot, at the suit of —— Sengrove and Constable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY finds it absolutely necessary to call in this public manner, upon all persons indebted for Prize Goods purchased at auction, to make immediate payment.

Not doubting the punctuality of purchasers in discharging the amount of their bills as soon as delivered, agreeable to the conditions made known at the times of sale, he has permitted goods to pass into the hands of many, who he thought would not suffer themselves to be called upon more than once, or twice at most, for the money: He is sorry to find, by daily experience, that the contrary is the fact, and that his applications are now considered as impertinent; he therefore begs leave to remind such, that from the long use of large sums they have been enabled to acquire great gains, and ought from a principle of gratitude immediately to comply with his request, especially when he assures them, that their neglect subjects him to imputations not the most pleasing.

By the 20th day of February instant he shall be enabled to determine who esteem themselves under obligations for the credit they have taken, by paying their balances in the mean time. He shall take it for granted, that those who do not, are determined to profit by the advantages which the delays of the law can give them, and to prevent these being too great, he shall, without fail, put their accounts the next day into the hands of an Attorney, with directions to proceed upon them without further notice.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to sew and take care of children, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image

From the ANNUAL REGISTER for the Year 1760.

We do not know what degree of credit the following account may deserve, nor how the extraordinary facts contained in it are authenticated; but the narrative, though in appearance somewhat romantic, is extremely curious; and as the character described is such an uncommon mixture of philosophy and enthusiasm, we think it well worthy a place in our collection.

WHILST the brave and worthy General Oglethorpe commanded in Georgia, and, by his extensive influence over the Indian nations around that colony, kept them in friendship and subjection to this crown; and in March, 1743, whilst he, with a detachment of his indefatigable regiment, and a large body of Indians, was making an incursion to the very gates of St. Augustine, one Preber, a German jesuit, as he afterwards appeared to be, was sent prisoner to Frederica, by Capt. Kent, who commanded at Fort Augusta, on the main. Capt. Kent had, for some time before, perceived a remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade, and a sullenness in that generous nation that betokened no good to the English. After a wise and secret enquiry, and from proper intelligence, he had great reason to imagine some ill humors were stired up in these people, by a white man, who had resided some time in the upper towns, after having been many years amongst the Cherokees, who always shewed him the utmost deference. Upon these advices he got him privately seized, and conveyed (without noise or bustle) to Frederica, as aforesaid, little imagining the importance of his capture; though the Indians, missing him, made it very apparent, by their clamours, that they were not a little interested in his safety. The General, at his return, was surprized, upon examination, to find in this prisoner, who appeared in his dress a perfect Indian, a man of politeness and gentility, who spoke Latin, French, Spanish, and German fluently, and English brokenly. What passed at his several examinations, it is not in my power to determine; but the consequence was, that he was detained a prisoner, and so remained when I left the colony, at the beginning of the year 1744, which was after his Excellency returned to England.

Preber, as to his person, was a short dapper man, with a pleasing, open countenance, and a most penetrating look. His dress was a deer skin jacket, a flap before and behind his privities, with morgissons, or deer-skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced, in the Indian manner, on his feet and ancles. The place of his confinement was the barracks, where he had a room, and a centry at his door, day and night. The philosophical ease, with which he bore his confinement, the communicative disposition he seemed possessed of, and his politeness, which dress or imprisonment could not disguise, attracted the notice of every gentleman at Frederica, and gained him the favour of many visits and conversations.

His œconomy was admirable; from his allowance of fish, flesh, and bread, he always spared, till he had by him a quantity on which he could regale, even with gluttony, when he allowed himself that liberty. "It is folly" he would say, "to repine at one's lot in life:—My mind soars above misfortune;—in this cell I can enjoy more real happiness, than it is possible to do in the busy scenes of life. Reflections upon past events, digesting former studies, keep me fully employed, whilst health and abundant spirits allow me no anxious, no uneasy moments;—I suffer,—though a friend to the natural rights of mankind,—though an enemy to tyranny, usurpation and oppression;—and what is more,—I can forgive and pray for those that injure me;—I am a christian,—and christian principles always promote internal felicity."

Sentiments like these, often expressed, attracted my particular notice, and I endeavoured to cultivate a confidence he seemed to repose in me, more especially, by every kind office in my power. Indeed, had nothing else been my reward, the pleasing entertainment his conversation imparted, would have been a sufficient recompence. He had read much, was conversant in most arts and sciences; but in all greatly wedded to system and hypothesis.

After some months intercourse, I had, from his own mouth, a confession of his designs in America, which were neither more nor less, than to bring about a confederation amongst all the Southern Indians, to inspire them with industry, to instruct them in the arts necessary to the commodity of life, and in short, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpose he had, for many years, accommodated himself to their opinions, prejudices and practices, had been their leader in war, and their priest and legislator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) some of the most alluring Romish rites with their own superstitions, and inculcating such maxims of policy, as were not utterly repugnant to their own, and yet were admirably calculated to subserve the views he had upon them. Hence they began, already, to be more acute in their dealings with the English and French, and to look down upon those nations as interlopers, and invaders of their just rights. The Spaniards, I found, he looked upon with a more favourable eye: "They, says he, are good christians, that is (with a smiling sneer) such subjects as may be worked upon to do any thing for the sake of converting their neighbours;—with them my people would incorporate and become one nation;—a bull, a dispensation, or a brief, will bring them to any thing." When I hinted, though at a distance, the bloodshed his scheme would produce, the difficulties he had to encounter, and the many years it would require to establish his government over the Indians, he answered in this remarkable manner: "Proceeding properly, many of these evils may be avoided, and, as to length of time,—we have a succession of Agents to take up the work as fast as others leave it. We never loose sight of a favourite point, nor are we bound by the strict rules of morality, in the means, when the end we pursue is laudable. If we err, our General is to blame, and have a merciful God to pardon us. But, believe me, before this century is past, the Europeans will have a very small footing on this continent." Thus, the father, or nearly in these words, expressed himself, and often hinted that there were many more of his brethren, that were yet labouring amongst the Indians for the same purposes. The adventures of this remarkable man, which he imparted to me, are so extraordinary, that I shall, the first opportunity, consign them to your hands for publication, if you will accept of them; and, at present, shall conclude this letter with one striking instance of his presence of mind and fortitude.

On the 22d of March, 1744, the large magazine of bombs, and a small magazine of powder, at Frederica, by some accident were set on fire and blew up with a dreadful explosion. In a moment the town wore all the appearance of a bombardment, the inhabitants left their houses, and fled with the utmost consternation into the adjacent woods and savannahs, whilst the splinters of the bursting shells flew in the air to an amazing distance, considering they were not projected from the usual instruments of destruction. The worthy and humane Capt. Mackey, who then commanded in the garrison, immediately opened the doors of the prisons to all the captive Spaniards and Indians, and bid them shift for themselves. A message was sent to Preber to the same purpose, which he politely refused to comply with, and in the hurry he was soon forgotten. The bombs were well bedded as it providentially happened, and, at intervals, were some hours in discharging themselves. When the explosion began to languish, some of us thought of the jesuit, and went to his apartment, which by the bye, was not twenty paces from the bomb house: After calling some time, he put forth his head from under his feather-bed, with which he had prudently covered himself, and cried, "Gentlemen, I suppose all's over;—for my part, I reasoned thus: The bombs will rise perpendicularly, and, if the fusee fails, fall again in the same direction, but the splinters will fly off horizontally; therefore, with this trusty covering, I thought I had better stand the storm here, than hazard a knock in the pate by flying further." This was said with the same ease that he would have expressed himself at a banquet, and he continued the conversation, with his usual vein of pleasantry, to the end of an explosion, that was enough to strike terror to the firmest breast. I am Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,

AMERICUS.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1760.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 10.

"THE Empress of Russia is said to have sent a letter to the States of Holland, in which her Imperial Majesty says, that struck with motives of compassion for the calamities which war inevitably brings along with it, and having been so happy as to have assisted in bringing about a peace between the Empress Queen and King of Prussia; her Majesty hath also undertaken to use her mediation to bring about an amicable accommodation between France and Great Britain; but seeing since, that Spain had meddled in affairs of France, and joined that power against Great-Britain, she could no longer look with an eye of indifference on such unjust attacks upon England, particularly as the motives alleged by the court of Spain against that of London are very ill-founded and trivial; that to effect an accommodation her Imperial Majesty had made overtures to the court of Versailles, containing propofals which were in her opinion, very proper and acceptable, and she hoped would be approved of, but that her Majesty could not help declaring that if from motives of ill-timed obstinacy, and contrary to her expectation, France and Spain should be unwilling to listen to them, she should find herself obliged to use all the forces which Providence had put into her hands to assist Great-Britain against its enemies, to prevent that country from being crushed, and by that means to keep up that balance of power so conducive to the welfare of Europe. Her imperial Majesty farther desires their High Mightinesses to consider what must be the consequences to the navigation of all the powers of these parts of the world, and particularly that of the United Provinces, as being the most extensive, should France and Spain gain the empire of the sea, and by that means be enabled to prescribe what arbitrary laws they please. In short, she heartily invites the States to join her in using their utmost endeavours to establish a peace between the three belligerent powers."

"This letter is said to have made such an impression upon their High Mightinesses, that they immediately resolved to offer their mediation for the happy purpose intended, and that they had even appointed the Ambassadors they intend to send to the three courts, who are, to that of Versailles, Compt de Ondam, a member of the corps of nobles of Holland; to the court of London, M. de Brantzon, member of the Assembly of the States General; and to that of Madrid, the Baron de Eynden a Hemmen, also a member of that Assembly: These gentlemen will, it is said, set out immediately; and if the King of Prussia, as it is reported he will, join his mediation to that of the States General and the Empress of Russia, there is scarce any doubt of a peace being brought about, notwithstanding all the difficulties which now seem to be in the way."

It is a positive fact, that Sir Charles Hardy is ordered out, with the whole of his fleet to sea again, but not to give battle on any account to the enemy. The Ministry know that they would be obliged to *turn out* in case of a defeat, and they will sooner suffer the honor of their country to dwindle away, than run the least hazard of losing their places.

Advice is received from Petersburg, that another rupture between the Russians and Turks was spoken of at that court with much certainty; an event which the machinations of the court of Versailles has been the chief instrument of.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 8.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq;

Governor or Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, by an Act passed at their session in October 1779, intituled "An Act for more effectually securing to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line the lands reserved to them, for discouraging present settlements on the north west side of the Ohio river, and for punishing persons attempting to prevent the execution of Land Office warrants," reciting that "although no lands were "allowed by law to be entered, or warrants to be located on the north west side of the Ohio river until "the farther order of the General Assembly, several persons are notwithstanding removing themselves "make new settlements on the lands upon "west side of the said river, which may probab "on an Indian war with some tribes still in amity "United American States, and hereby involve "monwealth in great expence and bring distres "inhabitants of our western frontiers;" did de enact "that no person so removing to, and "the said lands, should be entitled to or allo "right of pre-emption or other benefit what "such settlement or occupancy; and autho "Governor, with the advice of the Council of S "remove with armed force all such settlers a "pants, with an exception and saving as to a "Canadian, and other families or persons h "actually settled in or about the village near "cent to the posts reduced by the forces of th I have therefore thought fit, by and with t of the Council of State, to issue this my pro hereby requiring all persons settled on any la north-west side of the Ohio within the charter of this Commonwealth, and not described in the on or saving before recited, immediately to their return, and do strictly inhibit and forbid all o tle thereon in future until they shall be permitted by the General Assembly; and I do moreover mak that military patroles will be ordered from time and more especially at those times when the labo year may be destroyed in the field, to waste all fo which may be found within the limits before d and to remove the settlers by force of arms.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of th monwealth this twenty-fourth day of Janu year of our Lord 1780, and fourth of the C wealth.

THOMAS JEFFERS

BOSTON, January 7.

According to the last news from Europe, w have seen in the papers of the British islands, the gr of our enemies is now commanded by Lord How second division by Admiral Barrington, who w St. Kitts for England in the Ariadne frigate; third by Sir Lochard Ross. The English new are too full of absurdities and contradictions, to to draw any clear and certain state of affairs fro Their grand fleet, which they say amounts to 3 the line, is to be reinforced by the Bleinheim, of the Ocean, of 90, the Dublin of 70, the Ifis, of frigates, and three fireships. The approach of the d'Orvilliers appears to have spread distress and co tion through their coast, particularly in Plymouth Lord Lieutenant of Ireland dispatched an express Sandwich, to acquaint him that the combined fleet been seen off Kinsale. The English papers do not give the most favourable colouring to the capture Ardent. According to their accounts, the comma this ship defended himself a long time against three ships. It seems that the English nation crimina Charles Hardy for the loss of the Ardent, who, it neglected to give the signals which might have sa ship.

This morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke ou waft end of the goal, but being timely discovered, tinguished without much damage. It is not yet kn what means it took place.

CHATHAM, (New Jersey) February The Magistrates of the county of Essex, abhorri savage and detestable practice of plundering, resol unanimously, at a meeting held the 23d ult. at Ne to exert their influence and authority to detect and vict all the inhabitants of the county of Essex, wh guilty of so much baseness, in the late incursion Staten-Island, contrary to the previous general ord Major General Lord Stirling, and contrary to every ing of humanity, and to assist in collecting and re back every thing they possibly can which was stolen the inhabitants of Staten Island, agreeable to the order of Lord Stirling, issued upon his return, and lished in this paper.

Last Saturday night a few of the inhabitants of Ro made an excursion to Staten-Island, and brought militia Captain and seven loyal inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

February 17, 1780.

The Bill intitled "An Act to alter and amend an of Assembly, intitled, An Act for the effectual suppr sion of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit Persons, capable of bearing arms, from being Hawk and Pedlars, so far as to allow the sale by public au of goods damaged or shipwrecked;" was read a sec time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly

An ACT to alter and amend an Act of Assembly titled "An Act for the effectual suppression of Pu lic Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male Per sons, capable of bearing arms, from being Hawk and Pedlars," so far as to allow the sale by public tion of goods damaged or shipwrecked.

WHEREAS in the Act of Assembly, intit "An Act for the effectual suppression of Pu "Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male Per "capable of bearing arms, from being Hawkers and P "lars," passed on the 26th day of November last, provision was made for the sale by public auction of d maged goods, or goods saved out of ships or vessels wre ed, or which for the satisfaction of Insurers and other may be proper and reasonable should be sold after t manner:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwe of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, That from and after the publi tion of this Act, all goods and merchandizes which sh really and bona fide be damaged, and in a perishable c

Best possible image.

dition, or which shall be saved out of any ships or vessel cast away or wrecked, or so circumstanced by distress of storms or otherwise, that the cargo or lading thereof ought to be sold for the account of Insurers; and anchors, cables taken up at sea, or in the river or bay of Delaware, and which ought to be sold to ascertain the salvage due thereupon, to the person or persons who may take up the same, may be sold at public auction or vendue, the said Act notwithstanding; subject however to the rules and restrictions therein prescribed, as to the sale by public auction or vendue of goods and merchandizes thereby permitted to be sold by public auction or vendue.

Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia shall proceed to sell by public auction or vendue, any goods or merchandizes, by virtue of this Act, he shall be furnished with the licence of the President or Vice-President in Council, authorizing such sale; in which the goods and merchandizes thereby permitted to be sold as aforesaid, shall be specified and particularized; such licence to be grounded on the report on oath or affirmation of three judicious and indifferent men, who being appointed by the said President or Vice-President in Council, for that purpose shall have carefully inquired of, and viewed the said goods and merchandizes, and found them to come within the intent and benefit of this Act.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meet this evening, (the 19th instant) at Six o'clock precisely, at the Dutch Lutheran School-house in Cherry-Alley.

EDWARD POLE, Secretary.

MR. DUNLAP,

I ENCLOSE you the translation of a late Edict of Louis the Sixteenth, for the abolition of Slavery. I could dwell with pleasure on this law, equally just and humane, and would gladly take occasion to pay my tribute of praise to the amiable Legislator who has every possible claim to that title of PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND, long since conferred on him by the voice and the vows of these States; but I will not dare to hang one votive tablet on the majestic column sacred to Freedom and Virtue.

"LOUIS, &c.

"CONSTANTLY attentive to every thing which can promote the happiness of our people, and deeming it our chief glory to preside over a free and generous nation, We cannot without pain behold those remnants of servitude which exist in our several provinces. We consider with deep regret that a great number of our subjects are still servilely attached to the soil, considered as making a part of it, and as it were confounded with it: Deprived of personal liberty and the rights of property, they are themselves numbered among the feodal possessions; that they have not the consolation to dispose of their goods, and except in some cases rigidly circumscribed, cannot even bequeath the fruits of their labour to their own offspring: That industry languishes under such restrictions, and society is deprived of the effects of that energetic spirit of labour which can only be inspired by the most liberal ideas of property. Duly influenced by these considerations, We would have abolished all these vestiges of feudal rigor without distinction, but the state of our finances would not permit us to purchase this right from the several proprietors. Restrained by that attention We shall always pay to the laws of property, which We consider as the most solid foundations of order and justice, We perceive with pleasure that while we respect those principles We can in some measure accomplish the good effect we have in view, by abolishing the rights of servitude not only in all the demesnes which are in our own hands, but also in those which have been pledged by us and by our royal predecessors. For this purpose We do authorise all those creditors who may conceive themselves injured by this provision to return to us the demesnes they possess, and to demand the sums paid by them or by their ancestors.—It is our further pleasure, that in cases either of acquisition or reunion to our Crown, the instant of our entry into possession of any new territory or any Lordship shall be the epocha of freedom to all the Serfs and Mainmortables thereon dependent. And in order to encourage as much as in us lies Lords and Corporations to follow our example, and considering these liberations rather as a regaining of natural right than as an alienation, We have exempted them from the formalities and taxes to which they were subjected by the antient severity of feudal maxims. And although the principles we have already advanced would not permit us to abolish the whole law of Slavery, yet we perceive an excess in the exercise of that law which we can no longer delay to check and remove. We speak of the right of Pursuit over Serfs and Mainmortables; a right by virtue of which the Lords of fiefs have at times pursued in Franc-lands of our kingdoms, and even in our capital, the goods and earnings of citizens who for many years had been remote from the place of their glebe and their servitude. An excessive right which the tribunals have hesitated to support, and the continuance of which social justice will no longer suffer us to permit. Lastly, We declare that it will give us pleasure to perceive that our example and the love of mankind so natural to the French nation, hath in our reign produced a general abolition of the rights of Main Mort and servitude, and that we shall thus be witness to the absolute enfranchisement of our subjects, who, in whatever circumstances or situations Providence may have been pleased to direct their nativity, equally occupy our cares and equally demand our protection and benevolence.

"For these reasons," &c.——

After which follows the Edict exactly conformable to the above preamble. It is not translated, because the various antiquated law terms would afford but little amusement to any readers but Lawyers, and they ought to understand the original language. No explanation is given of the words *Serf*, *Mainmortable*, &c. because the reader will perceive enough of their meaning to understand the nature and design of the edict, and it would require almost a history to convey adequate ideas of them to those unacquainted with the subject. It would be a history of the progress of rapine and power, and of the violation of justice and the rights of human nature.

I am yours,

G.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

EVERY body *sees* and thousands have *felt* the oppressive effects of the present Tender Law. Virtue, honor and humanity are weeping over the ruin it occasions and wishing for its repeal. Yet has this Law found a friend—and he calls himself a Whig!

When a cause is too bad to be supported by reason and argument, it is usual for its advocates to apply to our prejudices, and enlist the little passions of the heart in their favour. This has been the conduct of that writer, who seems to be well acquainted with the weak side of human nature, and by no means destitute of ingenuity. Sensible, that fair reasoning would not serve his purpose, he rings all the changes upon Whig and Tory, and endeavours to arouse our resentments and animosities, that in the tumult of passion we may forget our true interest, or be tempted to sacrifice it to gratify our revenge. These arts are sometimes too successful: And therefore it may not be improper to make an observation or two upon what *this* Whig has said.

He would persuade us that it is a mere *Tory scheme* to get the Law repealed; and that they alone would reap all the benefit of it.—What may be the sentiments of the Tories I know not—My conversation does not lie among them—but this I know that many good and wise men, many firm and honest patriots, and many disinterested Whigs exclaim against the oppression of this Act, and wonder why it is not repealed. If it be Toryism to censure a Law which, though proper at first, has by the depreciation of our money, become unjust and oppressive, the writer of this confesses himself guilty of the crime: And yet Tory as he may be, he has more than once risked his life in defence of the American cause and is willing to do it again whenever his country shall require his service. Let us not be imposed upon by words. Whig and Tory have nothing to do with this matter. It is the dignity of government, the welfare of the State. It is justice and humanity that demand a repeal: And shall we be deaf to the voice of these, because a few Tories may derive advantages from that repeal? What if for once they happen to think right, and call this Law oppressive; must we out of opposition think wrong and act unjustly? If they wish it repealed, shall we support it merely to chagrin them and continue oppression to gratify our resentment? Let such doctrines be banished from Pennsylvania.—To wish this law repealed is by no means the dictate of genuine Toryism. A true Tory possesses a portion of that infernal malevolence which rejoices at the ruin and distresses of others: And such a one will derive a diabolical pleasure from contemplating the mischievous effects of the present Tender Law, and will lament its repeal.

The writer also insinuates that the Tories will reap all the benefit if the Act is altered: But he is certainly mistaken. They may derive advantages from it for aught that I know: But I am sure many worthy men and zealous Whigs, innocent widows, and unoffending orphans will also feel the blessed effects of an immediate repeal. And if in relieving these we must benefit the Tories—let us do so. I declare I would not ruin one honest man to punish all the scoundrels in the world.

But we should consider this matter upon a larger scale, and throw both Whig and Tory out of the question. It is not the *creditor* that is solely injured by this Law: It has pernicious effects upon the community at large. The purity of our morals, the value of our money and the vigor of government are all injured by it. So that if we adopt the ideas of this writer, and continue the law to punish the Tories, we shall in the end most severely punish ourselves, and gratify the malevolence of our enemies by our mistaken and destructive policy.

ADOLPHUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1780.

On the Use and Abuse of WINE.

WINE is both life, and the death of life; the moderate use whereof is the restitution, the immoderate its destruction. Like exercise, the mean strengthens, the extreme destroys nature. Wit procured by wine, is for the most part like the sparklings of the cup when it is filling: they are brisk for a while, but die immediately. It is an element too fluid to beget substantials. Drunkenness is that powerful vice which transforms and metamorphoses men into brute beasts; it is the usher to all other sins. Lewd women and repeated bumpers are the prodigious and certain forerunners of a seared conscience, and the dangerous and execrable symptoms of a leprous soul. A drunkard is the scorn of nature; he lives like a butt, which does nothing but leak and roll up and down; and when the head thereof is knocked out, you find nothing there but lees and dregs. But foreseeing we must eat and drink, and use these necessaries of life, let us do so at the least like human creatures, with decency, discretion, and civility. The glutton and drunkard act as if they were fearful of a second deluge, and make their stomachs as Noah's ark, tumbling in promiscuously all sorts of creatures: the confusion of Babel is not greater. Drunkenness robs a man of himself, and leaves a beast in his room. Other sins hide shame, this displays it; for with the drunkard, secrets are proclamations. It both kindles and lays open every vice: it removes that shame which gives impediment to all bad attempts; it is the funeral of all intelligible man, whom only time and abstinence can resuscitate. His mind and stomach, are alike, who delighteth in strong liquor, neither can retain what they receive; for memory he hath none: abundance of wine hath drowned that noble recorder.

Liquor is a familiar spirit which possesseth him. It is a barbarous, tho' common opinion, to think with vice to do honour; and to shew the depth of our affection in the depth of our draught; for

Is not the drunkard's kindness madly shewn,
By drinking his friend's health to lose his own?

R—t M—m.

A Curious Fact in the History of the Electorate of Hanover.

"ERNEST, Christian, Augustus, Frederic, Magnus, George and John, the seven sons of Ernest the Confessor, being resolved to keep up the splendor of their house, came to an agreement among themselves not to divide their paternal inheritance; determining that only one should marry, and that the elder brother should have the sole regency over the Luneburgh dominions, and be succeeded by the eldest that should survive him. They kept to this brotherly agreement with great exactness, which so new and uncommon thing reaching the ears of the Grand Seignior, Achmet I. he expressed great surprize, saying, "It was worth a man's while to undertake a journey on purpose to be an eye-witness of such wonderful unanimity." The seven brothers, according to their agreement, having drawn lots to determine who should marry, the happy lot fell upon George, the sixth brother, who thereupon entered the married state, and continued the family. By his marriage George secured the government, to his posterity; but he died before the regency fell to himself."

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against the late Barrack-Master General's department, are requested to exhibit their claims by the fifteenth of March next, in order that their accounts may be adjusted and paid as soon as I am enabled: Those that do not apply for settlement within the time limited above will blame themselves for their own neglect, as it is expected on that day all the accounts of that department will be closed. Attendance will be given daily at my Office in Second-street, from Eight to Twelve o'clock, A. M.

I. MELCHER, late B. M. G.

N. B. As soon as cash is received to pay off the arrears, such as are interested shall receive the earliest intelligence thereof. I. M.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th instant sundry persons unknown broke into the dungeon of the Old Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, by sawing off the bars of the front cellar window, and forcing open the inner door, where the following prisoners was confined, viz.

PETER MEUSICK, charged with counterfeiting the Continental bills of credit; about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, down look, and short black hair; had on when he went away, a grey great coat, and an old round hat; formerly resided at Spotswood, New Jersey.

Whoever secures the said prisoner in any goal in the United States, and gives information to the High Sheriff or Gaoler for the city and county of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

STOKELY HOSSMAN, Gaoler.

N. B. Any person or persons that will discover the accomplices, as above, so that they be brought to justice, shall have a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and it is hoped that every friend to his country will endeavour to detect such atrocious villains.

Philadelphia, February 18.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the morning of the sixteenth instant, a red and white milch COW, about five years old, marked with the letter X on her off horn, branded on each horn W Z. a red spot on her off hind fetlock joint, the rest of the foot white, with a bell and chain round her neck locked with a small thum lock. Whoever finds the said Cow and will bring her to the subscriber living in Walnut street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ZANE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret Robinson, the wife of the subscriber, living in Almond-street, hath for a considerable time past behaved in a very unbecoming manner, by borrowing money of all persons from whom she could get it, both in my name and her own, to purchase drink: And seeing no appearance of amendment in her behaviour, I am at length obliged, contrary to my inclination, to take this method of forewarning all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may hereafter contract. And all persons with whom she has been carrying on a correspondence are hereby desired to produce their accounts soon after this notice, otherwise I shall think myself no ways liable to pay the same by law.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Mariner.

N. B. As there is another person of the name of Daniel Robinson in this city, I ought by way of distinction to have mentioned my occupation, that of a Mariner.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on next April,

A HOUSE, and about eight and a half acres of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from the city, (formerly part of Dungee's land) being on a lane leading to Robert Morris, Esquire's place, on Schuylkill, and nearly opposite Mr. Turner's place on the Wissahickon road: The house is 32 feet by 18, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and a ten feet wide piazza round the one half: Also a two story brick Kitchen adjoining: The whole is well finished, and was built about four years since. A new frame building, 36 feet by 17, containing stabling for four horses and four cows, chair and cart-house, &c. and loft sufficient for eighteen or twenty tons of hay; a pump of excellent water near the house. The land lays high, airy and healthy; great part of it was manured and sowed with clover last summer, and is under good fence. It is very suitable for a summer retreat for a genteel family, or for attending the market. The purchaser may be accommodated on a lease with a lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of five acres; on this lot there is an extraordinary good garden with asparagus and Strawberry beds, and young bearing trees of the best kinds of peaches, pears, &c. a young orchard of about four acres, highly manured last fall, and now great part in wheat and clover. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises; who likewise has to dispose of, a good horse for chair or saddle, milch cows, farming utensils, and some seed potatoes of the best kind.

4 ADAM HUBLEY.

IN CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

Easton, Feb. 12, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Easton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Rising Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horse Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson. Frederick and Dawson are allowed, by the best judges, to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness, as any imported horses have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

A BRITISH prisoner named RICHARD PARROT, who was taken out of gaol by the subscriber and employed as a servant in his family, absented himself on Tuesday the first instant. He is a sailor, a short well set fellow, born in England, has a squint in one of his eyes, and is about twenty years of age: Had on a light country cloth coat, rather too large, with buttons covered with the same, a sailor's red jacket, country cloth breeches the colour of the coat, grey worsted stockings, country made shoes, with round yellow metal buckles, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, living in Second-street, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

N. B. Said GEDDES wants to rent a Plantation within twelve miles of this city, for which a good rent will be given.

WHITEHEAD AND CAVE,
WHITESMITHS,

In Walnut street, two doors above the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia,

TAKE this method of informing the Public, That they repair JACKS of all kinds, hang BELLS in the neatest and best manner, and perform every other branch in the Whitesmiths business.

A QUANTITY of
COARSE SALT,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL INGLIS AND Co.

January 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate on the south branch of Rariton River, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, five miles from Pitts-Town, twelve from Delaware river, twenty-eight from Brunswick landing, and thirty from Trenton; containing one hundred and fifty acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder woodland; there are about twelve acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screene are all in good order and go by water; also an oil mill built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with sixteen pestles, and as many more may be set a-going with a very small expence; also a saw-mill; all which said mills stand on the said south branch of Rariton, a never-failing stream of water which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same and know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

4 MAHLON TAYLOR.

NOW in the possession of the subscriber, living in Almond-street, Southwark, a middle-sized redish COW, with some white under her belly, and the fore part of her bag white. Whoever has lost the said Cow is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER DUFFEE.

N. B. Said Cow has been cried three times through the public market.

February 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
NICOLAS PERREE,

FRENCH TEACHER, in Cherry-Alley, next door to the German Lutheran School-house, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and very fine assortment of FRENCH BOOKS, among which are choice Military books, the most celebrated French authors Works, and a great many other excellent ones. Catalogues may be found at said NICOLAS PERREE's.

WANTED,

A WOMAN capable of cooking and washing for a small family, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Just published (printed from the London copy) and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

STRICTURES
ON THE PHILADELPHIA
MESCHIENZA, OR TRIUMPH,
Upon leaving AMERICA unconquered.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's Office at the corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front street, Philadelphia,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situate on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter. Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. If the above premises are not sold at private sale by the 26th instant, they will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house; the sale to begin at Six o'clock in the evening.

Feb. 10, 1780.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Northumberland County, ss.

WHEREAS the estates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakespear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said Alexander Bartram and David Shakespear, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land situate in Wyoming township, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Melech, containing six hundred acres: One tract of land situate in Mehoning township, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land situate near the west branch of Susquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforesaid. Also one other tract of land, whereon is a small improvement, situate in Augusta township, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing six hundred acres with the usual allowance: Late the property of David Shakespear aforesaid. All which will be sold by public Vendue, at the Court-House at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do also pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Alexander Bartram and David Shakespear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

A MAN who understands Sheeting and Slitting of IRON, and is capable of managing a SLITTING MILL, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JAMES HAYES, next door to the Post-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

Guilford Township, Cumberland County, Jan. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the care of the subscriber, a chesnut coloured HORSE, with a large star in his forehead in the form of a heart, about nine years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Also the following Goods, viz. two sheets, two fine shirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one check ditto, one coarse ditto, four pair of shoes, a saddle and bridle, and a small great-coat. The above Horse and Goods were acknowledged by a certain John Walker to have been brought out of the Commons of Philadelphia. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, and take them away in two months from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges of keeping, by

PATRICK VANCE.

N. B. The above Horse and Goods were brought out of the Commons aforesaid, about the tenth of September last.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued: And whereas some of the States have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indispensibly requisite, that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to speedy and decisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that an uniform mode, for effecting this, be observed throughout the various districts. I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, serving in the Quarter-Master-General's department, whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my Assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively, to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time. And least this measure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers, for a compleat settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual, for which end, blank certificates will be struck, and distributed among the several Agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose, copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my Office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

*** The different Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what shall appear to be due, in order that the same may be paid without farther trouble as soon as I shall be enabled. I am under the necessity of earnestly pressing a punctual compliance with this requisition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Master-General to have my accounts ready for settlement on or before the said first day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

Easton, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or receipts given for what shall appear to be due to the first of March; at which time I am directed by the Quarter-Master-General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEISTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

HENRY WYNKOOP,

Hath for SALE wholesale, at his store in Second-street, between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia,

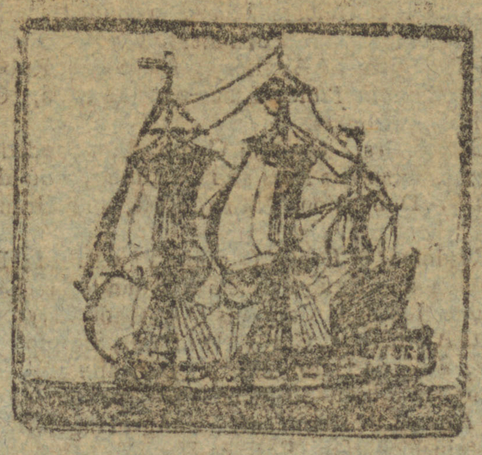
FINE Linens,
Fine Cambricks,
Fine Laces,
White Jeannets,
Sewing Silks,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Elegant silk Shoe Patterns,
Silk Ribbands,
Silk Gauzes,
Mens Hats,
Gloves,
Hair Pins, &c. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER



[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

The LIFE of THEODORE, KING of CORSICA.

THEODORE I. King of Corſica, Baron Niewhoff, Grandee of Spain, Baron of England, Peer of France, Baron of the Holy Empire, Prince of the Papal Throne; for thus he ſtiled himſelf. "A man whoſe claim to royalty," ſays an ingenious author, "was as indiſputable as the moſt ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his ſubjects; the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon reſolution of determining to be free."

It was on March 15, 1736, whilſt the Corſican malecontents were ſitting in council, that an Engliſh veſſel from Tunis, with a paſſport from our Conſul there, arrived at a port, then in the poſſeſſion of the malecontents. A ſtranger on board this veſſel, who had the appearance of a perſon of diſtinction, no ſooner went on ſhore, but he was received with ſingular honours by the principal perſons, who ſaluted him with titles of Excellency, and Viceroy of Corſica. His attendants conſiſted of two officers, a ſecretary, a chaplain, a few domeſtics and Moroc.a ſlaves. He was conducted to the Biſhop's palace; called himſelf Lord Theodore: Whilſt the Chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From this veſſel that brought him, were debarked 10 pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of ſhoes, a great quantity of proviſions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 ſoldiers poſted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of ſoldiers, diſtributed among the malecontents the arms and the ſhoes he had brought with him, conferred Knighthood on one of the Chiefs, appointed another his Treaſurer; and profeſſed the Roman Catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, Prince Ragotſki, the Duke de Ripperda, Count de Bonneval, were each in their turns ſuppoſed to be this ſtranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our ſtranger was ſoon diſcovered: He was in fact a Pruſſian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, Baron Niewhoff. Theodore was a Knight of the Teutonic order, had ſucceſſively been in the ſervice of ſeveral German Princes, had ſeen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the Great at Liſbon, and paſſed there for a Charge d'Affaires from the Emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable perſon, had reſolution, ſtrong and natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about 50 years of age. Upon his firſt landing, the Chiefs of the Corſicans publicly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties; that he was arrived in order to deliver the iſland from the tyrannical oppreſſion of the Genoeſe.

The General Aſſembly offered him the crown, not as any ſudden act into which they had been ſurprized, but with all the precaution that people could take to ſecure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himſelf with the title of governor general. In this quality, he aſſembled the people, and adminiſtred an oath for preſerving eternal peace among themſelves; and ſeverely did he exact obedience to this law. He was again offered the title of King, he accepted it, Sunday April 15, 1736, was crowned King of Corſica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal ſubjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoeſe, alarmed at theſe proceedings, publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treaſon; cauſed it to be reported, that he governed in the moſt deſpotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely becauſe they were Genoeſe; than which nothing could be more falſe, as appears from his manifeſto, in anſwer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himſelf maſter of a country where the Genoeſe durſt not appear; he carried Porte Vecchio, and on May 3d, blocked up the city of Baſtia, but was ſoon obliged to retire. He then ſeparated his force, and was ſucceſsful in his conqueſts, and came again before Baſtia, which ſoon ſubmitted to him. His court became brilliant; and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. Towards the month of July, murmurs were ſpread of great diſſatisfactions ariſing from the want of Theodore's promiſed ſuccours: On the other hand, a conſiderable armament ſailed from Barcelona, as was ſuppoſed in his favour. At the ſame time, France and England ſtrictly forbid their ſubjects to aſſiſt in any way the malecontents. Sept. 2d, Theodore preſided at a General Aſſembly, and aſſured his ſubjects a new of the ſpeedy arrival of the ſo much wanted ſuccours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to underſtand, that before the end of October he muſt reſign ſovereign authority, or make good his promiſe. Theodore, in the mean time, received large ſums, but nobody knew from whence they came: He armed ſome barques, and chaſed thoſe of the Genoeſe which lay near the iſland. He now inſtituted the order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoeſe. The monies he received, he cauſed to be new coined, and his affairs ſeemed to have a promiſing aſpect; but the ſcene preſently changed. In the beginning of November he aſſembled the Chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a ſtate of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmoſt efforts in their favour: That he had determined to find out in perſon the ſuccours he had ſo long expected. The Chiefs aſſured him of their determined adherence to his intereſts. He named the principal among them to take the government in his abſence, made all the neceſſary proviſions, and recommended to them union in the ſtrongeſt terms. The Chiefs, to the number of forty-ſeven, attended him with the utmoſt reſpect on the day of his departure to the water-ſide, and even on board his veſſel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on ſhore, and went immediately to their reſpective poſts, which he had aſſigned them; a demonſtrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the iſland, did not quit it in diſguſt, or leave it in a manner inconſiſtent with his royal character.

Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days diſguiſed in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a ſhort ſtay, conveyed himſelf nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in forty-eight hours; he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amſterdam attended by four Italian domeſtics; took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arreſted him on a claim of 16,000 florins, but he ſoon obtained a protection, and found ſome merchants who engaged to furniſh him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful iſlanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men, but was ſoon afterwards, with two of his relations, ſeized at Naples, in the houſe of the Dutch Conſul, and ſent priſoner to the fortreſs of Gaieta. This unhappy monarch, whoſe courage had raiſed him to a throne, not by a ſucceſſion of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppreſſed nation, for many years ſtruggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or ſolicitation of ſuccours could attempt, to recover his crown: At length he choſe for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had ſo vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corſicans; but his ſituation here by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced ſo low, as to be ſeveral years before his death, a priſoner for debt in the King's Bench. To the honor of ſome private perſons, a charitable contribution was ſet on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the expence of a gentlemen, a a marble was erected to his memory in the church yard of St. Anne's, Weſtminſter.

Philadelphia, Feb 15, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD WHARF, having ſufficient depth of water for any veſſel to lie at, ſituated in the diſtrict of Southwark. Alſo a three ſtory brick HOUSE convenient to the wharf, having two rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory kitchen adjoining, and an excellent pump of water at the door. For terms apply to JOHN JONES, on the premiſes.

WANTED,

FOURTEEN or Fifteen Hundred Patterns of good DEER SKINS in the hair, for which One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per pattern will be given, by THOMAS COLRAIN, at Trenton.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the Works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

ISAAC MOSELEY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

WANTED,

THE LOAN of Forty Thouſand Continental Dollars, for ſix weeks or two months, for which very large intereſt and uſe will be given, and double ſecurity depoſited with the loaner in goods that will be very ſaleable in the ſpring; the goods to be vendued if the money is not paid by the time with ſuch intereſt as ſhall be agreed on. For particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſſ.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Melech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mehoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual allowance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th inſtant ſundry perſons unknown broke into the dungeon of the Old Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, by ſawing off the bars of the front cellar window, and forcing open the inner door, where the following priſoner was confined, viz.

PETER MEUSICK, charged with counterfeiting the Continental bills of credit; about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, dark complexion, down look, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a grey great-coat, and an old round hat; formerly reſided at Spotſwood, New Jerſey.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid priſoner in any goal in the United States, and gives information to the High Sheriff or Gaoler for the city and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

STOKELY HOSSMAN, Gaoler.

N. B. Any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the accomplices, as above, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and it is hoped that every friend to his country will endeavour to detect ſuch atrocious villains.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. October 6.

Whitehall, October 5, 1779.

Extract of a letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, to Lord George Germaine, dated Head-Quarters, Dobb's Ferry, July 25, 1779.

IN my diſpatch, N°. 57, I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my having taken poſſeſſion of Verplanks and Stoney-Point, upon the North River.

On the night of the 15th inſtant, the enemy ſuddenly aſſaulted and carried the lines at Stoney-Point. The greater part of the garriſon, conſiſting of the 17th regiment of foot, the grenadier company of the 71ſt regiment, a company of the loyal Americans, and a ſmall detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Johnſon, of the 17th regt. were either killed or taken. I have not yet been able to procure accounts ſufficiently ſatisfactory to form a deciſive judgment upon this accident. I have the honor to incloſe Lieut. Col. Johnſon's account, as likewiſe that publiſhed by the Rebels.

The enemy immediately began a heavy cannonade with our guns from Stoney-Point, upon Lieut. Col. Webſter, who commanded at Verplanks, with the 33d regiment, loyal Americans, and detachments from the royal artillery, and from the 71ſt regiment. At the ſame time Lieut. Col. Webſter was informed, that a conſiderable force was in his rear, who, if they did not mean to attack him from that quarter, at leaſt would make his retreat, ſhould he be driven to that extremity, very difficult.

Upon the firſt intelligence I received of this matter, I ordered the army to advance to Dobb's Ferry, puſhing forward the cavalry and ſome light troops to the banks of the Croton River, to awe the enemy in any attempt by land againſt Verplanks. Brigadier General Sterling was in the mean time embarked with the 42d, 63d, and 64th regiments, for the relief of Verplanks, or the recovery of Stoney-Point. The northerly winds rather uncommon at this ſeaſon, oppoſed Brigadier General Sterling's progreſs till the 19th, when upon his arriving within ſight of Stoney-Point, the enemy abandoned it with precipitation, and ſome circumſtances of diſgrace.

Lieut. Col. Webſter, who had with great firmneſs ſupported the heavy fire of the enemy, had not, during the whole time, deigned to return a ſingle ſhot, being ſenſible that it would have been of no material effect. The enemy poſſibly ſuppoſing from this circumſtance that he might have no heavy cannon, brought down a galley to carry off from Stoney-Point part of the artillery which would have found difficulty in retiring through the roads of that country. As ſoon as the cannon were aboard the galley, Lieut. Col. Webſter turned upon her an eighteen pounder, the only piece of heavy ordnance he had, which raked her with ſuch effect, that, to prevent her ſinking, the crew ran her aſhore, and there ſet fire to her. Such of the cannon as remained upon Stoney-Point, were buried, or thrown into the river by the enemy, who immediately made a moſt precipitate retreat.

Having been apprehenſive that the delay occaſioned by the contrary wind, might have given the enemy time to collect a force at the Points too powerful for Brigadier General Sterling, and being anxious that no ſtep ſhould be omitted for the ſecurity of Verplanks, and recovery of Stoney Point. I had embarked with the light infantry, and joined General Sterling in Haverſtraw Bay. My whole army being within my reach, I had ſome hopes of being able to betray Mr. Waſhington into an engagement for Stoney-Point. Poſſibly he ſuſpected my view, and declined adventuring any meaſure which might bring on an action in a country unfavorable to him.

Brigadier General Sterling is now at Stoney-Point, with five battalions, repairing the works, which are a good deal damaged.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Johnſon of the 17th foot, to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Hardy's Town, July 24, 1779.

THE bearer, Lieutenant Armſtrong, of the 17th infantry, will give you a full and perfect account of the unfortunate event of the morning of the 16th inſtant, whereon the poſt of Stoney-Point fell into the hands of the enemy. I am inclined to think, that, upon a juſt repreſentation, you will be fully convinced that it was not any neglect on my part, nor of the troops under my command, but the very ſuperior force of the enemy, that cauſed the capture of the place. Incloſed I ſend a return of the killed, wounded, miſſing and priſoners, as nearly as could be collected by the commanding officers of corps.

The very diſtreſſed ſituation of our people, for want of neceſſaries of every kind, occaſioned my making application for a flag, in order to have them provided, General Waſhington's permiſſion to ſend a ſubaltern officer of each corps, I received but this inſtant. The Commiſſary of Priſoners being under the neceſſity of returning immediately obliges me to draw to a concluſion, referring your Excellency to Lieut. Armſtrong for any further particulars. I have the honor to be, &c.

[Signed] H. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant Colonel 17th foot.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, &c. &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, miſſing and taken priſoners by the enemy, of his Majeſty's troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Johnſon, at the engagement upon Stoney-Point, July 16, 1779.

Royal Regiment of Artillery; 4 rank and file wounded; 1 Lieutenant miſſing; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Conductor, 1 Drummer, 42 rank and file, priſoners.

Grenadiers of the 71ſt regiment; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 23 rank and file, miſſing; 5 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 95 rank and file, priſoners.

17th Regiment of foot; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 43 rank and file, wounded; 1 Drummer, 20 rank and file, miſſing; 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 17 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 222 rank and file, priſoners.

Loyal American Regiment; 1 Enſign wounded; 11 rank and file, miſſing; 1 Captain, 2 Enſigns, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 49 rank and file, priſoners.

Volunteers of Ireland; 1 Serjeant, priſoner.

Total. 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 1 Serjeant, 67 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 53 rank and file, miſſing; 1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Conductor, 23 Serjeants, 16 Drummers, 408 rank and file, priſoners.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, miſſing, and priſoners.

Royal Regiment of Artillery; Lieutenant Roberts, miſſing; Captain Tiffin, Lieutenant Harden, Conductor Enſlow, priſoners.

71ſt Grenadiers. Captain Campbell, wounded and miſſing; Lieutenants Roſs and Cumming, wounded; Lieutenants Dunkinſon, Nairn, Roſs, and Grant, priſoners.

17th Regiment of Foot. Captain Tew killed; Lieutenant Simpſon and Enſign Sinclair, wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon, Captains Darby and Clayton, Lieutenants Armſtrong, Carey, Williams, Simpſon and Hayman, Enſigns Hamilton, Sinclair, and Robinſon, Adjutant Hamilton, Surgeon Horn, priſoners.

Loyal American Regiment. Enſign Hugeford wounded; Captain Robinſon, Enſigns Hugeford and Swords priſoners.

Lieutenant Marſhal priſoner.

N. B. Surgeon Achmuty priſoner, not included in the above return.

(Signed) H. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Infantry.

Copy of a letter from Major General Howe to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, 3d December, 1775. [Received 27th December.]

MY LORD,

BY a letter received laſt night from Lieut. Gov. Cramatie, which your Lordſhip has incloſed, there is too much reaſon to fear that by a general defection of the Canadians the whole province of Quebec will fall into the hands of the Rebels; and by a private letter from thence, of later date, by one day, I learn Montreal has ſurrendered; that General Carleton was on his way down the river, in an armed veſſel, and that there was little reaſon to believe the capital would be able to withſtand the expected attack.

The Lieut. Gov. of Quebec, under thoſe circumſtances, has been induced to detain five tranſports ſent from hence, for forage, by which we not only loſe the hay and corn expected, as per return in my ſeparate letter of 2d inſt. but are deprived of fourteen hundred and ſixteen tons of ſhipping, to be added to the quantity ſpecified in the return of tonnage in my diſpatch of 26th of November, as wanting for the removal of this garriſon, &c. at one embarkation. I hope that the tranſports to replace theſe, and to make up the deficiency in the return, may be ordered out early in the ſpring, and in conſideration of the loſs we have already ſuſtained by the enemy, that they ſhould come under convoy.

I learn the Nancy Brigantine, an ordnance tranſport, having on board 4000 ſtand of arms complete, 100,000 flints, a thirteen inch mortar, with other ſtores in proportion, was taken in the bay laſt week by the Rebel privateers, and affords an inſtance for this neceſſity. The circumſtance is rather unfortunate to us, as they are now furniſhed with all the requiſites for ſetting the town on fire, having got a large quantity of round carcaſſes, and other ſtores, with which they could not have been otherwiſe ſupplied. The particular manner whereby ſhe was taken is not aſcertained; but ſo many artifices having been practiſed upon ſtrangers, under the appearance of friendſhip, falſe pilots, &c. that thoſe coming out with ſtores of any kind cannot be too much upon their guard.

And I ſubmit to your Lordſhip the neceſſity there may be of ſupplying the loſs of arms, flints, &c. ſuffered on this occaſion.

I am alſo to requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct twice the quantity of engineers tools contained in the incloſed return, to be ſent out in ſeparate ſhips, for two diviſions of the army; both of which may be employed in ſieges. The date of this return will point out the time when this requiſition was made.

From an apprehenſion that the advantages gained by the Rebels in Canada, and their good fortune here, in poſſeſſing themſelves of our ſtores, may encourage them to farther attempts, I ſhall, with all diſpatch, ſend to Halifax the part of the 65th, now here under the command of Lieut. Col. Bruce, who will command on his arrival, and with this reinforcement I muſt conclude that place will be in perfect ſecurity.

Upon this unfortunate event in Canada, and your Lordſhip's encouragement to mention my opinion, I beg leave to ſay, for the recovery of that province as a primary object, the army to effect it ſhould not conſiſt of leſs than 12,000 fighting men; at the ſame time I deſire I may not be underſtood to give up the plan as ſet forth in my letter No. 2. of the 26th of Nov. as the enemy will feel more immediate diſtreſs by being attacked on the moſt vulnerable ſide than from any ſucceſs to be gained in Canada.

The Admiral has informed me, that by a letter received this day from Capt. Wallace of the Roſe ſhip of war, ſtationed at Rhode-Iſland, the Rebels give out they are to fortify the heights above the town of Newport, alſo that they are fitting out an armed ſhip at Philadelphia, to carry thirty-ſix guns, and two or three more of a leſs force, with a deſign of cruizing to the ſouthward, and to take Lord Dunmore in their way.

I am, &c. W. HOWE.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. PRINTER,

IT has been pretty confidently reported, that a loan is negociated with a foreign power, by the operation of which it is expected (and with good reaſon) that our currency will not only be appreciated, but obtain ſtability.

If erecting a bank ſimilar to that of Amſterdam ſhould be thought beſt, the following extracts from an author of conſiderable merit, may perhaps be of ſome ſervice.

T.

Of the Agio of the bank of Amſterdam.

"The ducatoon*, upon which the agio of the bank money of Amſterdam is regulated, paſſes for three florins† three ſtivers, which is juſt five per cent better than three florins, at which it was rated when the bank was eſtabliſhed. The ſum of credit written in the books of the bank, is in proportion to the quantity of bank money neceſſary for circulating the trade of Amſterdam: Conſequently, as their circulation increaſes, the demand for bank money increaſes alſo. Again;—In proportion as the demand for bank money increaſes, the agio riſes; and on the other hand—as the demand for current money increaſes, the agio falls. Thus we ſaw, in the laſt war, A. D. 1760, 1761 and 1762, that agio was below five per cent. The reaſon was plain.—The great circulation carried on in Amſterdam was conſiderably directed towards the uſes of the war. Their bank money was of no use; coin could only ſerve the purpoſe. Accordingly the agio fell to ——— per cent. And as gold was much more eaſily tranſported than ſilver, that metal roſe ¼ per cent above the ordinary proportion of 1 to 14½. Demand regulates every thing; and this demand makes the agio fluctuate, ſometimes riſing above, and ſometimes falling below five per cent.

Concerning the circulation of Coin through the Bank of Amſterdam.

"There are on the ſquare before the town-houſe of Amſterdam (the place de Dam) between ten and eleven in the morning a number of caſhiers, whoſe buſineſs it is to buy and ſell bank credit for current coin. They bargain with all thoſe who have occaſion either to buy or ſell; and according to the demand for ſpecie or bank credit, the agio riſes or ſinks; and as theſe caſhiers muſt conſtantly game whether they furniſh bank credit or current coin, ſo they are never the demanders, in either operation it is commonly found that there is in their favour about one fixteenth per cent. or perhaps one eighth per cent. according to the revolutions in the demand; that is to ſay, one who would firſt buy ſpecie, and then ſell it, would loſe one-eighth, or perhaps but one-ſixteenth upon the operation.

"From this circumſtance of buying and ſelling of bank credit with coin, and *vice verſa*, I think I can reſolve the myſtery, how the conſtant accumulation of coin in the bank of Amſterdam ſhould never have the effect of depreciating their bank money, by augmenting beyond the demand for it, the quantity of their depoſit, and the credit written in their books. It is a matter of fact that the bank lends both coin and credit to the brokers, caſhiers, or combards, who are conſtantly found on the place de Dam.

"Whenever, therefore, the bank finds that agio falls too low with reſpect to the coin, and when, in conſequence of that, the demand for coin increaſes, then they lend coin out of their repoſitories to the brokers; and when it riſes they lend credit.

"This coin the brokers diſpoſe of to thoſe who have bank money, and who want to convert it into coin. They ſell the coin for bank credit: The purchaſer writes off the tranſfer in favour of the broker, and he again repays the value of the coin to the bank, by tranſferring the credit he obtained for the coin in favour of the bank.

"This done, the bank may expunge this credit from their books, by which means their depoſit of coin is diminiſhed, and alſo the ſum of credit which was found ſuperfluous. If, on the other hand, the circulation of the trade of the city ſhould, in a ſhort time afterwards, begin to increaſe, thoſe who have coin, which in that caſe would not ſo well ſerve the uſes of circulation as the bank credit, come with it to the brokers, who ſell them bank credit for it: this coin the brokers deliver to the bank, which writes off the credit lent to the broker, in favour of him who has paid his coin for it.

"This is, as far as I can gueſs, the nature of the circulation of the coin of the bank of Amſterdam.

"It is a curious method of preſerving an exact proportion between the coin in depoſit, the credit written in their books of tranſfer, and the demand for bank money."

* Is a ſilver coin

† A florin is a guilder, bank money.

BALTIMORE, February 15.

The exertions of the citizens of Annapolis during the late fire at the Printing-office, were the means of preſerving moſt of the printing materials, with the Poſt office and the Printer's dwelling-houſe. The Printing-office, and ſeveral contiguous apartments, containing books, papers, proviſions, &c. were deſtroyed.

BOSTON, January 20.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, James Lovell, Samuel Holten, George Partridge and Artemas Ward, Eſquires, are choſen Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs, for the year 1780.

TRENTON, February 16.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here this day, agreeable to adjournment.

We are informed that on Saturday laſt the barn of Nathaniel Ayres, Eſq; at Baſkenridge, took fire by means of a perſon ſhooting pidgeons among the ſtraw in the barn yard, and was entirely conſumed, with all the grain and hay therein.

On Thurſday night laſt the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, viſited Elizabethtown entirely upon a plundering party.—Among other houſes they plundered Doctor Barnet's, Meſſrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Halſtead and Doctor Wynantz; the two former in a moſt barbarous manner. The houſe of Mr. Smith they ſearched throughout for Mr. Eliſha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there, but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town.——After terrifying the women and children, they heroically marched off with their plunder and five or ſix priſoners. Thus is the Britiſh army reduced to mere marauding parties,—our army or fortreſſes they durſt not attack; but if a town is left with women and children in it, their valour is certainly diſplayed there.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

We hear that Thurſday next is appointed for the third reading of the Militia Bill, in the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.

Captain Joſiah, in the ſhip Hetty, from Teneriffe, is ſafe arrived at New-Caſtle, as are alſo ſeveral other ſail of veſſels.

Best possible image.

Account of the operations and advantages acquired by His Catholic Majesty's arms, under the command of Brigadier General Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of the province of Luciana, against the English situated on the river Missisippi, the taking possession of all their establishments, of three forts at Mantchak and Nantshes defended by 550 privates and a number of inhabitants and blacks who took up arms and were made prisoners of war under the dominion of the King of Spain, and about fifteen hundred miles of the very best fertile and prime ground. This account has been sent to this town by the Governor of Havannah, under the date of November 23d, 1779, and is as follows:

"GENERAL Galvez set out from the town of New-Orleans the 27th of August last, towards the establishments which the Germans and Acadians dependent on that government possess there, to effect the joining their militia, having left orders that the troops he had destined for the enterprize should set out that very afternoon, leaving a sufficient garrison at that place for its custody and preservation.

"All the people jointly amounted to 1427 men, including in that number 600 of all kinds and colours. Seven American volunteers and 160 Indians undertook a march to Mantchac, distant one hundred and five miles, which they performed in six days with great difficulty, occasioned by the acceleration with which they executed it and the excessive heat of the weather which they experienced, many of them having fallen sick, by which means the number of the army was reduced to two thirds.

"The morning of the 7th of September took the fort of Mantchak by storm, without losing (of the Spaniards) a single man, making prisoners one Captain, one Lieutenant, and eighteen privates; one Lieutenant and five privates escaped at the time of the storm; the English having had advice two days before of the march of the Spaniards, the rest of the garrison, with the artillery, ammunition and provisions, had retired to the fort called Baton Rouge.

"The Spanish General ordered an inventory to be made of what was found in the fort, and gave six days respite to his army, at the expiration of which time he proceeded on against Baton Rouge fort, making five prisoners on his way.

"Having reconnoitred the fort, it was found to be completly and regularly fortified, with a ditch of eighteen feet wide and nine feet deep, with pallisades and thirteen guns, defended by 400 regular troops and 100 armed inhabitants: These were sufficient motives to obstruct the storming of it, which occasioned General Galvez to determine a regular siege, approaching gradually to the fort, forming a false attack to hide from the enemy the true one, of which they had no knowledge until the last night, when the entrenchments and batteries were perfectly placed. The firing began on the 21st of said month at break of day, with so much success, that in three hours and a half the fort was so shattered that the English were obliged to beat a call, and sent two officers with the propositions of capitulation to the Spanish General, who would not admit them, demanding that all the garrison should remain prisoners of war, and deliver up with equal condition the fort of Painmure and of Nantshes, garrisoned with 80 grenadiers. The English being forced to submit to these conditions, the garrison marched out of Baton Rouge with military honours, and advancing 500 steps, delivered themselves prisoners of war to the Spanish troops, who received them formed, in number 375 men, with arms and colours.

"To the same fate were subject 500 inhabitants and blacks who were found armed in Manchak, Baton Rouge and other places, but the Spanish General did them the favour of leaving them free, in honor of his Catholic Majesty, to whose royal dominions remained subject all the establishments and grounds which the English had on the river Missisippi, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in the skin and furr trade.

"It is not known what loss the English have sustained, they having taken the greatest care to conceal it. That of the Spaniards was only one killed and two wounded.

"The prisoners taken amount to 550 regular troops, including 28 officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub Lieutenants, a Quarter-master, 2 Commissaries, a Store keeper, and three chief Surgeons; also eight vessels, with sundry provisions, and different boats with above 50 sailors.

"General Galvez gives the greatest praise to the bravery, intrepidity and constancy of the troops under his command; and of the love, zeal, and extraordinary good will with which the inhabitants of Louisiana behaved in assisting to the successful issue of this enterprize."

On Friday last departed this life, in her twenty-third year, Mrs. ANNE PACA, the amiable consort of the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Esq; late Delegate in Congress, for the State of Maryland, and now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for the Continent.

Engaging in her behaviour; elegant in her person; accomplished in her manners—the virtues of a pious and careful education, under the best of parents, shone forth in all the endearing duties of daughter, wife, sister, friend, and mother; encreasing in their lustre to the last, and enabling her not only to bear a lingering and wasting illness, with examplary patience; but on the approach of death, to bid adieu to a most affectionate husband and relatives, an affluent fortune, and all that can give relish to this life, with that resignation and fortitude, which can only flow from a soul animated upon CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, with the hopes of a *life that is better*!

Her remains were accompanied on Sunday last, to the family place of interment, in Christ Church burial-ground, by a very large and respectable number of sincere friends and mourners.

Thus in the bloom of life, she met her death,
Yet calm as ripest age, resign'd her breath—
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that goodness only is our own.
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft; so strong, yet so refin'd;
Heaven, as its purest gold, by sickness try'd;
The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman dy'd;
Prepar'd by virtue for her blest remove,
There sure to find what's only found above—
Unmix'd felicity and endless love!

Capt. John Wilson in the schooner Buckskin, from Havannah, is arrived in the Delaware, after a long and tedious passage, owing to severe gales of wind, &c. On the 7th of January, off Georgia, he saw a fleet, supposed that which sailed from New-York some time since: They met with them about 5 o'clock in the morning, and lay too, not being able to get away, the weather very hazy and hard gales, they thought his schooner one of their own vessels; about 7 in the evening, he made sail from them; a frigate or two chased him, but in vain, some other vessels came in with him, names not known; others were beating off.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Thursday, February 17th, 1780.

WHEREAS the public necessities require a speedy payment of all monies collected on account of the State, and also, that all officers who have acted therein, should prepare their accounts for settlement, and the Agents for confiscated estates, having acted under the immediate appointment of this Board.

Resolved, That the said Agents, for the city and county of Philadelphia, do lay before this Board, on or before the tenth day of March next, a particular account of their proceedings in their several trusts, specifying the several estates by them seized, or leased, for the public use, the time of sale, the times of payment of the purchase money, their payments to the Treasurer, the purchase money unpaid, and the balances in their hands; and also specifying what estates remain unsold. That the Agents for Chester and Bucks county, make a like return on or before the twentieth day of March next. That the Agents for Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, do make the like return on or before the first day of April next. And the Agents of the other counties by the first day of May next. And that the said Agents in the farther prosecution of this business, do pay a due regard to the resolutions of the third day of December last. And that this resolution be published in the several news papers.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

*** The Managers of the Lottery of the United States, acquaint the Public, that the drawing of the Third Class will positively commence on the first day of March next, agreeable to Resolve of Congress.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the subscriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for cash only viz.

A NUMBER of Horses fit for the saddle and draught; one elegant Colt rising three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the English breed, a variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horses, one light Stage Waggon suitable for two horses, one Cart for two horses, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utensils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforesaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

Philadelphia, February 21.

NOW in possession of the subscriber, supposed to be stolen, the following Goods, viz. several watches of different sorts, three pieces of linen, some table linen, sundry wearing apparel, one silver-hilted sword, two tea-kettles, several blankets, candlesticks, some pewter, bees-wax, a few pair of silver buckles, some silver tea spoons, a blacksmith's vice, sundry gunsmith's tools, some breast buckles not finished, three military books, and one buckskin. The owner or owners proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to

BENJAMIN PASCHALL.

STOPPED,

On suspicion of being stolen, and may be seen at the subscriber's,

A BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, a white spot on the near shoulder, a saddle mark on the middle of his back, four black feet, rising five years old, about fourteen hands high. Also two silver-mounted pistols, one brass mounted ditto, one musket, two blankets, two necklaces, one book entitled Military Guide for young officers, and one corded dimity jacket. The above articles will be restored to the proper owners on proving their property and paying charges, by

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of very fine WOOL CARDS, which will also answer for Cotton, by the grose, dozen or single pair. Apply to SARAH BEZALEE, adjoining Taylor's Alley, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A MARRIED MAN, who understands Gardening and Farming. Any Gentleman in want of such a person, by leaving word with the Printer hereof shall be waited on.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, last fall, a black and white COW, branded on the horns. Whoever has lost said Cow is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in six weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold to pay her expences.

Feb. 21, 1780. JACOB RINK.

Philadelphia, February 18.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the morning of the sixteenth instant, a red an white milch COW, about five years old, marked with the letter X on her off horn, branded on each horn W Z. a red spot on her off hind setlock joint, the rest of the foot white, with a bell and chain round her neck locked with a small thum lock. Whoever finds the said Cow and will bring her to the subscriber living in Walnut-street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ZANE.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against the late Barrack Master General's department, are requested to exhibit their claims by the fifteenth of March next, in order that their accounts may be adjusted and paid as soon as I am enabled: Those that do not apply for settlement within the time limited above will blame themselves for their own neglect, as it is expected on that day all the accounts of that department will be closed. Attendance will be given daily at my Office in Second-street, from Eight to Twelve o'clock, A. M

I. MELCHER, late B. M. G.

N B As soon as cash is received to pay off the arrears, such as are interested shall receive the earliest intelligence thereof. I. M.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued: And whereas some of the States have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indispensibly requisite, that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to a speedy and decisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that an uniform mode, for effecting this, be observed throughout the various districts. I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, serving in the Quarter-Master-General's department, whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my Assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively, to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time. And least this measure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers, for a compleat settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual, for which end, blank certificates will be struck, and distributed among the several Agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose, copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my Office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

*** The different Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what shall appear to be due, in order that the same may be paid without farther trouble as soon as I shall be enabled. I am under the necessity of earnestly pressing a punctual compliance with this requisition, as I am directed by the Quarter-Master-General to have my accounts ready for settlement on or before the said first day of March next.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

Easton, February 1, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quarter Master General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or receipts given for what shall appear to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quarter-Master General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the ſubſcriber directed, will be ſold on Saturday the 26th inſtant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, two fifth parts, or all the right, title and intereſt of Nicholas Haſſelberg, of, in and to a brick tenement, and large brick and wooden tenement adjoining it, and lot of ground, in Moravian Alley, in this city, containing about eighteen feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, bounded on the north by a houſe and lot of the Rev. Mr. Kunze, on the ſouth by a houſe and lot of John Corry, on the weſt by ground of —— Benezet, and on the eaſt by Moravian Alley aforeſaid; the whole being ſubject to a mortgage for one hundred pounds, payable to Jacob Duché, Eſq; and a ground rent of thirteen ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling per annum, payable to William Allen, Eſq; Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haſſelberg, at the ſuit of John Coffman, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 28th inſt. at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city, all the right, title and intereſt of James Talbot, late of ſaid city, of, in and to one moiety or half part of a brick tenement three ſtories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep; bounded on the weſt by John Engelberger's lot, on the eaſt by John Ravenſtein's houſe and lot, on the ſouth by the Rev. Mr. Kunze's ground, and on the north by Race-ſtreet: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid James Talbot, at the ſuit of —— Seagrove and Conſtable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

ROBERT DUNCAN,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, The following articles by wholeſale and retail, viz.

BRIGHT Muſcovado Sugars in tierces and barrels,
Double refined Engliſh Loaf Sugar,
Spaniſh Sugars,
Beſt Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen,
Hyſon and Souchong ditto,
Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate,
Imported Bird Shot of all numbers and ſizes, in bags of 50lb. each.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, a roan HORSE, fifteen years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, has neither brand nor ear mark, was ſhod before, paces and trots, carries low and appears to have had the fiſtula, goes wide behind when rode, and ſomewhat lame in one of his hind legs. Alſo was ſtolen at the ſame time, a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with blue cloth houſings, the ſtirrup leathers goes through the ſweat flaps; a large ſilver face watch much worn, with a large hole in the outſide caſe; a pocket-book marked M.I. with ſome paper money; one ſilver dollar, and two ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe and ſaddle if taken above twenty miles from home, and if within twenty miles, Fifty Dollars on his delivery, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 13. THOMAS JONES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.

STOPPED,

On ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and may be ſeen at Alexander Carlyle's, The following Articles, viz. H

TWO ſilver table ſpoons, marked - - G L.
One ditto and pap ſpoon, no mark,
Six ſilver tea ſpoons, marked - - - I W E.
Six ſilver ditto, marked B W E.
Four ditto, marked M. P.
Two ditto marked H.
Two ditto, marked S T S.
Two ditto I R. One ditto M. Four ditto no mark.
One pair ſilver ſugar-tongs, no mark.
Four ſilver watches, maker's name and No. to be produced by the claimers.
One ſilver heart and piece chain, I. S. W. M.
Silver mounting for a ſword.
One pair ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver.
One crucifix ditto ſet in ſilver.
Two ſilver buttons decyphered D. G.
One ſilver double heart. One knee-buckle. One ear-ring.
One pair ſilver ſleeve buttons.
Thirteen jacket buttons, green ſtone ſet in braſs.
A child's necklace. An Engliſh ſhilling and nine coppers.
Half a piece pea green ribband.
Three remnants of check. 6
One old pair ſilk ſtockings, marked I B.
A woman's ruffle for a gown, ſilk.
Ten yards ſpotted chintz, light ground.
Six yards ditto, dark ground.
Two maccaroni jacket patterns, ſpotted velvet.
One remnant dark chintz.
Two remnants black everlaſting.
Two pair new buckſkin breeches.
Two old handkerchiefs, one black and the other ſpotted.

The above articles will be reſtored to the proper owners, on their proving property and paying charges, by

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

N. B. Said A. CARLYLE has to let, a TAN-YARD, with a compleat ſtock of BARK for one year. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame may apply to him at his houſe in Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to carry on the DYEING Buſineſs in its different branches, viz. ſilk garments, various colours; ſkain and new ſilks for ſtores and ſhops, dyed black and dreſſed; cotton, flowered and ſpotted gauzes of all kinds, dyed black and dreſſed to anſwer any purpoſe; worſteds and yarn, and cotton and flax yarn, dyed blue, red, and divers other colours; jeans, fuſtians and cotton velvets dyed ſundry colours, and dreſſed; mens cloaths cleaned, &c. The whole done with expedition, and upon as reaſonable terms as the times will admit of. Work received and delivered at his houſe in Second ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and at the Dye-houſe in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, who is very handy at waiting on table and doing houſe-work. Enquire of the Printer.

Dover, Delaware State, Feb. 6, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 2nd of November laſt, a Negro man named DANIEL, about five feet four inches high, has a lively walk, a little bow-legged, country born; had on and took with him a brown country cloth coat, an old cotton velvet jacket, a green cloth under ditto, a pair of black velvet breeches, and a pair of black knit worſted ditto, both old, and a round hat; his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable expences, paid by

FRENCH BATTELL.

Kent County, Delaware State, Feb. 7, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN on Sunday evening the 23d of January laſt, the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Little-Creek Neck, and the following articles were taken out, to wit: One lead coloured broadcloth coat and breeches, the coat with ſmall oval concave gilt buttons, the breeches with ſmall round convex ditto; one velvet waiſtcoat nearly the ſame colour, buttons covered with velvet the ſame of the waiſtcoat; one new Holland ruffled ſhirt, two plain ditto, two cambrick ſtocks, one pair light coloured clouded worſted ſtockings, one pair white yarn ditto, one pair ſhoes and a pair ſilver ſhoe-buckles, one round fine new hat, one bandano handkerchief, half a ſide of ſoal and half a ſide of coarſe upper leather. The theft was committed by a couple of fellows who ran away from the ſubſcriber the ſame evening; one of them a low well ſet black Negro fellow, lately marked much with the ſmall-pox, ſuppoſed to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, who called himſelf DRAPER, but is ſuppoſed to have changed his name; the other a young Mulatto fellow about nineteen years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, named JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, very artful and ſubtle, who belonged to the ſubſcriber. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above deſcribed fellows ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and the goods recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them, and in proportion for what articles may be recovered, paid by

CHARLES HILLYARD, Junior.

Philadelphia, February 9.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN TURNER,

In Front ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Penroſe's Ship-Yard,

ONE third part (or in ſmaller ſhares) of the ſnow POLLY, now laying at Ton-Alley Wharf, well fitted for ſea; together with the ſame proportion of her cargo, conſiſting of Tar and Staves Likewiſe the Hull and Spars of the brigantine RICHMOND, now laying at the wharf formerly David Thomſon's, with about twenty tons of Ruſtick, and four Carriage Guns, two-pounders; the whole together, or ſeparate, as may be convenient.

Alſo to be ſold, a Negro Boy of about ſixteen years of age, good tempered, very honeſt, and has been bred to houſe-work.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 6th inſtant, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, near the Old Ferry-houſe, and robbed of the following Goods, viz.—— Twenty four pieces of callicoes of different colours, marks unknown, five pieces of Iriſh linen, two dozens Barcelona handkerchiefs, eight pair black ſilk ſtockings, four pieces hairbines, ſixty-two pounds ſewing thread, two dozens worſted breeches patterns of different colours, eleven pair ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, with ſundry pinchbeck, ſix pieces of check, Manchneſter make, five pieces of dark chintzes not cut, one piece of lawn marked D. B. two dozens womens cotton ſtockings marked D. B. one piece of Ruſſia ſheeting, thirty-eight yards, mark unknown, eight yards ſuperfine blue Engliſh cloth, four pieces ſuperfine ſcarlet rattinet, ſix pieces ditto white, one pound ſcarf twiſt, ſundry pieces of ſhalloons, eight pounds ſewing ſilk, twelve yards buckram, ſundry cards of gilt buttons, ſome Spaniſh ſugar, one ſmall box of ſquare needles, a quantity of check and blue cotton handkerchiefs, five yards ſuperfine muſlin, three ſtone paſte ſtock buckles, and near one hundred pounds of coffee. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves and goods, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by LEVI MARKS.

A few DOZENS of beſt FRENCH

BOW STRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID REES,

At the corner of Church Alley, in Third-ſtreet, tween Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 8.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of March next,

ABOUT fourteen acres of good LAND, the main part under blue graſs and clover, ſituated in Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties; on the ſaid land is a good orchard with a variety of fruit trees, a brick houſe, a milk houſe, barn, ſtables, and many other conveniencies ſuitable for a tenant. This place is in a very healthy pleaſant ſituation, and exceedingly convenient to attend the market with milk and garden truck, being a little more than two miles from the city. Said place may be had by the ſhares, or a very ſmall family may have the houſe and part of a large garden on very eaſy terms. Enquire of BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, North-Britain, reſided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty-five years of age, a ſerjeant, deſerted the 2d of December laſt at Trenton in the Jerſeys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-ſix years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deſerted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December laſt.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1ſt regiment, three ſoldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards Croſs and Neil Blew. Burns deſerted at Suſquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, ſuppoſed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaſter, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, ſpeaks much in the Iriſh dialect, and makes uſe of the word *anan* when aſked any queſtion; is conſiderably pimpled in the face, which appears ſwelled by drinking, is about forty years of age, and ſuppoſed to have a forged diſcharge, as he formerly kept ſchool and was known to borrow paper the night he deſerted. Croſs deſerted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great repartee in ſwearing, and is ſuppoſed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deſerted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the ſea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of ſhewing himſelf the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1ſt battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet ſix inches high, born in Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, ſpeaks good Engliſh though of Dutch parents, a well-ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, is ſuppoſed to have a forged diſcharge, as he deſerted from Suſquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the ſame neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1ſt regiment, Hugh Davis, deſerted the 7th of December laſt, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut ſhort, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-five years, ſuſpected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas Garrot, deſerted the 11th of December laſt from the Head of Elk, ſeventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Paſquetank county, North-Carolina, black hair and fair complexon, ſuppoſed to be gone to the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deſerted the 29th of December laſt, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, plays well on the violin, which inſtrument he is fond of; ſuppoſed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkum, deſerted the 29th of December laſt, aged about twenty-ſeven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round ſhouldered, born in Craven county, North-Carolina, and ſuppoſed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Alſo William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet ſeven inches high, fair complexion, born in Paſquetank, North-Carolina, ſuppoſed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deſerted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidſon's company, John Conway, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and ſuppoſed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-ſix years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a ſwarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every perſon apprehending any of the above deſerters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, ſo that he may be ſecured, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile ſuch deſerter ſhall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the ſubſcriber, or neareſt D. Q. Maſter General, who is requeſted to pay the ſame.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,

LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Com. in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet;

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

My Countrymen,

To combat opinions generally received and ſupported by great authority, is a taſk which the prudent would wiſh to avoid. A man generally gets but little by his labour, and is for the moſt part, eſteemed to be a madman or a fool. Nay, it is well if he comes off at ſo cheap a rate, for there is a certain dogmaticalneſs of diſpoſition inherent in human nature, which makes each individual a Pope to himſelf, and leads him to talk, write and fight with equal obſtinacy, to defend his own infallibility, and deſtroy that of his neighbour.

I ſhould gladly avoid unneceſſary oppoſition to received maxims, being by nature and education ſo much more attached to eaſe, than fond of diſtinction, as fully to agree with a late reverend writer, "That if the army of Marytyrs is to be recruited, or a new one raiſed, I will have no "hand in the buſineſs one way or t'other." It is, however, neceſſary to underſtand the nature of our political complaints, before we can apply a remedy, and for this purpoſe, attention to facts is better than the beſt hypotheſis.

Among the firſt efforts to ſupport the credit of our paper, was the law for rendering it a lawful tender, and that which inflicted pains and penalties on thoſe who ſhould refuſe to receive it as equivalent to ſpecie. The learned Doctor Price, from the boſom of the Britiſh capital, hath ventured to aſſure us of the utility of ſuch laws, and thence inferred, that our paper is much better than that which is iſſued by the Bank of England. His hypotheſis may be good, his reaſoning on it very good, and his concluſions fairly drawn; but ſtubborn fact ſtands oppoſed to them. This ſhews at leaſt, that we ought a little to diſtruſt hypothetical propoſitions.

Shall I be pardoned, for aſſerting in contradiction to Doctor Price, that a law to make paper a tender, is injurious to it? Will the reader bear with patience, an attempt to prove my poſition? I am aware of the objection that heretofore ſuch laws did not injure the paper then iſſued, but ſurely it would be illogical to aſſert, that every thing of an injurious nature, muſt do actual injury, or that a weak oppoſition is no oppoſition at all. It muſt be remembered, that the paper emitted through the ſeveral States ſhortly previous to the preſent war, was ſtrongly requeſted, nay, demanded by the people. The rapid extenſion of our commerce, rendered it neceſſary, notwithſtanding a more general credit was given throughout America, than in almoſt any other country. Add to this, that it was proper to make ſome money a legal tender, for the meer purpoſes of juriſprudence, and it was very indifferent what kind of money that was. From theſe reaſons aroſe an univerſal conſent among all ranks of men, to receive the paper of government, and therefore the ill effects of the law, were no more perceptible, than the weight of an ounce againſt fifty pounds. Yet there is no doubt but that when the ſcales are even, the weight of an ounce would cauſe one of them to preponderate. When the purpoſes of commerce do not require an increaſe of the circulating medium, and when of conſequence the people do not deſire it, nothing can be more unjuſt than to compel a man to receive for a pound of ſilver, a piece of paper, which the government do not mean to repay with another pound, in leſs than twenty years. Suppoſe the government ſhould ſeize a man's flock of fifty ſheep, and give him a promiſſory note to pay fifty ſheep twenty years hence, would not this be conſidered as a horrible tyranny. And where is the difference except in value, between taking a pound of ſilver, or a pound of mutton, one ſheep, or fifty ſheep. Suppoſe again, that after taking the flock of A in the above arbitrary manner, there ſhould be a power given to him, to ſeize as many ſheep from his neighbour B, and pay for them by the ſame promiſſory note, and ſo on, from B to C, and from C to D, through the whole community. Would not ſuch a law of itſelf, be ſufficient to occaſion a general revolt, and where is the difference between ſeizing ſheep, and ſeizing the value of them; or between paying for goods with a note for ſheep, and a note for the price of them in ſilver and gold.

That ſuch laws have not had the effects above ſtated, is to be attributed to the cauſes already aſſigned, and further, we may obſerve that while the paper is in full credit, and a man can get from his neighbour the ſpecie ſpecified on the face of it, we do not perceive the injuſtice. But this perception inſtantly recurs when the paper depreciates. Beſides we know, that a great part of the community would have reſiſted long ago, if they had dared. Many have eluded it, all now join in reprobating it; and the only difficulty as to the repeal, ſeems to be about the manner.

This law therefore, muſt appear from the conſiderations already ſtated, to be either uſeleſs or unjuſt. Uſeleſs before the paper depreciates, unjuſt afterwards. Uſeleſs as to the obtaining a currency for it, becauſe no law could do that, without the general conſent of ſociety, and unjuſt by forcing the acceptance of it, above the natural value. But it is not ſufficient, to have proved it ſimply uſeleſs or unjuſt. I muſt go farther, and attempt at leaſt to ſhew that it is pernicious. And to do this let us ſuppoſe that without ſuch law government ſhould at any time go on and iſſue paper until all the channels of commerce were compleatly filled: The paper would at that moment be on the eve of depreciating from its quantity, and would depreciate unleſs a wiſe and timely ſtop was put to the emiſſions. In this ſituation of things let us ſuppoſe the government become apprehenſive of a depreciation, and in order to prevent it enact a Tender Law.

Before we take one ſtep farther, let us remember, that nothing is more pernicious in money-matters than to have what are called State ſecrets concerning them: Such ſecrets are very indifferently kept in Republics. A repreſentative Body will never permit any individual to keep their ſecrets for them, and they may rely on it, the people at large have not delegated their curioſity, but will be at leaſt as prying as their ſuperiors. Nay, they will aſſert an equal privilege with them, to reaſon on public affairs, and are not always the worſe reaſoners of the two.

In the caſe above put, the people wil inſtantly know the principle on which the law is enacted, or at leaſt they will ſuſpect it. Though government ſhould keep its motives ſecret they will immediately infer even from paſſing ſuch a law that the paper flood in need of aid, and aſk this dangerous queſtion: If the legiſlature were not convinced that the money would not paſs without their interpoſition, why did they interpoſe? From that moment each individual receives it with ſuſpicious reluctance, and puſhes it with eagerneſs to his neighbour. The debtor begins to pay his debts by ſelling property at an advanced price to ſome money-holder ſolicitous to realize. The creditor accuſtomed to live from the intereſt of his funds, and finding no one who will covenant to give him that intereſt, is obliged to turn ſpeculator or beggar, and becomes one or the other according to his opportunities and abilities, or the degree of his indolence or activity. The circulation thus rapidly increaſed, and the quantity of vendible property diminiſhed, depreciation is a natural and neceſſary conſequence.

But this is not all. When men begin to reaſon on a ſubject, neither tyrants nor mobs can hinder them on the contrary, every effort to prevent it carries them rapidly to concluſions, even without regard to premiſes. For the argument is ſtill the ſame, if the thing will bear conſideration, why not let us conſider it? In reaſoning therefore on the Tender Law, they ſee its injuſtice; the debtor who is benefited by it, and whoſe clamors maſked under the garb of patriotiſm, give it vigor and activity. The fraudulent debtor ſees the injuſtice as clearly as his defrauded creditor. Both of them therefore agree in their ſentiments of the legiſlature.

There is nothing more dangerous than the tyrant's plea of neceſſity. It is an argument which applies with equal force to every thing, and that government is indeed unhappy which is obliged to recur to it. If neceſſity can induce the breach of one moral tie it can of another. If it will juſtify fraud, it will excuſe murder. Let thoſe in authority beware of it. Let them take care how they obey the calls of neceſſity, even though urged by the voice of the whole community, when that neceſſity is to commit evil. If they do obey it, however plauſible their conduct may be for a moment, they will ſoon find, that like the book of the Revelations, though ſweet in the mouth, it is better in the belly, and that the people will, ſooner or later, deſpiſe thoſe who have ſinned againſt their own conſciences to pleaſe the people. In the caſe before us, each individual will conſider, that the redemption of the paper depends on the men who have made it a lawful tender: And he will tremble to think of what neceſſity may lead to at a future period. Thus one of the ultimate objects of credit is impaired, confidence in the integrity of government.

Of the ſame claſs with this, are all other laws made to ſupport the credit of paper. On their very face they carry the ſtrongeſt arguments againſt it. No artful preamble can evade—ſtill leſs can it anſwer the great queſtion: Why enact it? Why theſe pains and penalties to compel the exchange of a round dollar for a ſquare one, if the exchange would take place without them? Shall the word neceſſity ſtop the clamorous mouth of enquiry? Alas! it only ſhews that the folly of the law is equal to its iniquity. It ſhews that the paper and the ſpecie are not of equal value, at the very moment it attempts to force an exchange. It ſhews too, that they have made an attempt, which from the very manner of making it, muſt prove ineffectual. Thus in the ſame moment, the people loſe their confidence both in the integrity and in the wiſdom of government: So that another of the ultimate objects of credit is impaired.

Here let us ſtop, and leave to a future opportunity the conſideration of thoſe laws for limiting prices, which may be called regulations. They deſerve a ſeparate place, for they have not only the diſadvantages above ſtated in common with the Tender and Exchange Laws, but ſome others of no little moment peculiar to themſelves. Whether theſe are equal to the advantages expected from them, and whether any ſuch advantages really do or can ariſe will then perhaps appear. It will appear to the candid enquirer. If there be a prejudiced reader, he will perhaps liberally diſpenſe the term knave, blockhead, or ſome other of the pretty little appellations at preſent uſed by witty writers and polite critics. But he will at ſome time or other acknowlege that ſuch flowers of rhetoric may be very properly ſpared, and that the intereſts of ſociety, like thoſe of heaven, can better be ſerved by ſolid reaſoning than florid declamation, much leſs abuſe.

It will be uſeful in this place to conſider attentively the nature of our paper, becauſe the many writings relative to it, like the lace and fringe on Peter's coat, have almoſt hidden the original cloth. The paper is a promiſſory note for ſo much ſpecie from the government to the holder of it: Conſequently it is a promiſe of as much labour and as much of the neceſſaries and even luxuries of life as that ſpecie would purchaſe. It is like a ſimilar note from an individual, excepting that the day of payment is not fixed, a circumſtance which, among others, hath tended much to impair the credit. Suppoſe the individual A, being poſſeſſed of a great landed eſtate, with neceſſary ſtock and utenſils ſo as to derive from it a conſiderable income, hath promiſed his neighbour B to pay him one hundred buſhels of wheat at ſome future day: When the day arrives ought he not to pay? Suppoſe the promiſe had been made in 1775, payable in 1780: Would it be juſt for him to ſay, one hundred buſhels of wheat were worth in 1775 one hundred dollars, here, take you one hundred dollars which I have obtained by the ſale of two buſhels? Would a Court of Juſtice ſupport him in this chicanery? A promiſe to pay money is nothing more or leſs than a promiſe to pay what that money will purchaſe; and that which is unjuſt in an individual is unjuſt in a nation.

But what is the contract which reſults ſimply from iſſuing paper? The government promiſe, on the part of all the land, labor and commodities of the country, to the individual who ſhall accept the paper in lieu of his property, that an equal quantity ſhall be returned to him in exchange for that paper. If the individual voluntarily accepts the proffer of government, a contract is made, and that contract ought to be fulfilled ſcrupulouſly and exactly, not nominally and apparently. But ſuppoſe the individual is unwilling to truſt the government, and ſuppoſe they compel him to accept their paper, does this diminiſh their obligation to repay it? In other words, ſhall government take advantage of their own wrong? Is a treſpaſs more juſtifiable than a breach of promiſe? Or is a man leſs guilty of the violation of a contract becauſe he forcibly compelled his neighbour to make it? Suppoſe, to carry the matter ſtill further, the individual ſhould incline to aſk more of the paper for his property when ſo obliged to receive it than he would have accepted in ſpecie, and that in ſuch caſe government ſhould again interpoſe and force the acceptance of it at an equal rate with ſpecie, would not this alſo increaſe the obligation? Laws of this ſort, although they impair the value of the paper, increaſe the duty and multiply the obligations of the State to redeem it. An individual, when called on for money, would beſt maintain his credit by punctual payment; but if inſtead thereof he ſhould give notes, bonds, mortgages, judgments, promiſes, vows and oaths, each ſtep would diminiſh the faith of his creditors, although it would increaſe his legal and moral duties to ſatisfy their demands. If ſuch debtor ſhould daily increaſe his expences, neglect his occupation, and ſuffer his affairs to run faſt into confuſion, none but uſurers would deal with him, and thoſe only on the moſt exorbitant terms. But ſhould he drop a hint that he intended to become a fraudulent bankrupt, from that moment all confidence in him would be loſt, and every perſon who had been ſo unfortunate as to truſt him would endeavour ſpeedily to realize a part of his demand by accepting a large diſcount. If he happened to be privileged againſt legal proceſs, the miſchief would be increaſed, and his note for a guinea might ſell for a crown, a ſhilling, or even a groat. Similar cauſes will always produce ſimilar effects, and honeſty and credit are alike in public and in private life.

It has for ſome time paſt been a faſhion to fear that the money would appreciate; that it would appreciate too faſt, and the like. Theſe ridiculous apprehenſions have found admittance to graver places than will readily be imagined. The experience of many months hath ſhewn them to be groundleſs; but now it is contended that appreciation would be a great injuſtice to the public in favor of the money-holders, while at the ſame time it is contended that depreciation was a juſt and wiſe tax. Theſe propoſitions when contraſted have no very favorable aſpect, and unleſs I am much miſtaken, they will both appear to be falſe when ſeparately conſidered.

To recur then to the caſe above put. Suppoſe on the death of the debtor his heir ſhould œconomize his affairs, become induſtrious and thrifty, pay the debts his father had contracted, retrench the old expences and avoid new ones: Would not his credit increaſe? Would not the notes which had ſold for a groat riſe to the value of a ſhilling, a crown, and at length a guinea? Although he might perhaps honeſtly buy his father's notes at their depreciated value, might he as honeſtly inſiſt on having them at his own price, or not paying them at all? And when the value of them roſe, would he be juſtifiable in forcibly keeping it down? Although he might alledge that what his father had received only a groat for ſhould be repaid with a

groat. He would hardly contend that the note given for one guinea ſhould not be repaid with another, merely becauſe it had afterwards been negociated at an under value. If to him who had purchaſed ſuch a note for a groat it ſhould be ſaid that he ought not in juſtice to demand a guinea, would he not reply, that when he paid his groat the chance of getting any thing was ſo dubious that the full value of the note was paid? If his reprover ſhould pretend to be a friend of the deceaſed, and charge his opponent with an uſurious diſpoſition, might not the creditor very properly aſk of ſuch a friend, why he had not himſelf given for the ſame note a ſhilling? Might he not aſk which was the moſt ſincere in profeſſions of friendſhip, he who had given a groat or he who would give nothing?

I do not mean to apply this doctrine with all the ſtrictneſs it would admit of. I do not pretend that the modeſty of ſubjects ſhould ſerve as a model or rule for the fortitude of their rulers. I am very ſenſible that government have more enlarged views of objects than can be taken in by the weak optics of private information. Above all things I am far from wiſhing to hazard the ſhadow of cenſure on my ſuperiors. I would, however, pray of them not to conſider the breach of moral duties among the common reſources of a Financier. I do not contend that our paper will appreciate; I certainly do not fear that it will. This however I do contend, that any effort of the State to prevent the appreciation would, according to the rules of private juſtice, be wrong; and if public acts are to be tried by a different ſtandard, I confeſs it is a ſtandard I am unacquainted with.

But it will be ſaid that depreciation hath made engroſſers nominally rich, and that appreciation would realize their hoards. The demerits of engroſſers will be examined at a future period. Admitting, however, that the effects of their conduct are as pernicious as the cauſe is deſpicable, and admitting them to be as nefarious as it ſhall pleaſe any body to deſcribe them, ſtill the point in diſpute is far from decided. If they are guilty of one crime, muſt government to puniſh them be guilty of another? How is this on the private ſcale? May A cheat B, becauſe B cheated C? I know it is eaſy to exclaim againſt engroſſers, but it is much more uſeful to reaſon. Putting the immorality of this buſineſs out of the queſtion, government I fear would not find their account in it, for the political purſuit of engroſſers, tories, &c. very much reſembles fox-hunting, which, whatever ſport it may give to the huntſmen, and however it may purport the defence of geeſe and chickens, is always attended with more coſt than profit.

Suppoſe by ſome ſudden ſtroke from heaven the money could inſtantly be appreciated: Who would gain by it? Certainly not the engroſſer. He has it not. His occupation conſiſts in keeping any thing and every thing but money. Suppoſe the appreciation takes place by degrees, in the common courſe of levying taxes, then all will by d grees gain and loſe: They will gain on the appreciation of the money; they will loſe in the price of commodities. But the engroſſer will gain leaſt becauſe he has leaſt money, and he will loſe moſt becauſe all commodities would be brought to bear their natural proportion to each other, and of conſequence thoſe which by monopoly had been raiſed higher than their due level would neceſſarily in the reduction of prices be moſt reduced.

Thus, then, it is evident, that any attempt to prevent the appreciation of our money would be equally impolitic and diſhoneſt. Let us next examine whether depreciation was a juſt and wiſe tax.

I am your friend,
AN AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA.

Laſt Tueſday afternoon arrived here Captain Palmer, from France, by whom we have the French Newspapers in December, but have only time to give the following.

LONDON, November 25, 1779.

The SPEECH of His Moſt Gracious MAJESTY, to both Houſes of PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I Meet you in Parliament at a time when we are called upon by every principle of duty, and every conſideration of intereſt, to exert our united efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country, attacked by an unjuſt and unprovoked war, and contending with one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that ever was formed againſt the crown and people of Great-Britain.

The deſigns and attempts of our enemies to invade this kingdom, have, by the bleſſing of Providence, been hitherto fruſtrated and diſappointed. They ſtill menace us with great armaments and preparations; but we are, I truſt, on our part, well prepared to meet every attack, and repel every inſult. I know the character of my brave people; the menaces of their enemies, and the approach of danger, have no other effect on their minds, but to animate their courage, and to call forth that national ſpirit, which has ſo often checked and defeated, the projects of ambition and injuſtice, and enabled the Britiſh fleets and armies to protect their own country, to vindicate their own rights, and at the ſame time to uphold and preſerve the liberties of Europe, from the reſtleſs and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

In the midſt of my care and ſolicitude for the ſafety and welfare of this Country, I have not been inattentive to the ſtate of my loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland; I have in conſequence of your addreſſes, preſented to me laſt ſeſſions, ordered ſuch papers to be collected and laid before you, as may aſſiſt your deliberations, on this important buſineſs; and I recommend it to you to conſider what further benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom, by ſuch regulations, and ſuch methods, as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all my dominions.

GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

The proper eſtimates ſhall, in due time, be laid before you. I ſee with extreme concern, that the neceſſary eſtabliſhment of my naval and military force, and the various ſervices and operations of the enſuing year, muſt inevitably be attended with great and heavy expences, but I rely on your wiſdom and public ſpirit, for ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigencies of our affairs ſhall be found to require.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great ſatisfaction in renewing the aſſurances of my entire approbation of the good conduct and diſcipline of the Militia, and of their ſteady perſeverance, in their duty; and I return my cordial thanks to all ranks of my loyal ſubjects who have ſtood forth in this arduous conjuncture, and by their zeal, their influence, and their perſonal ſervice, having given confidence as well as ſtrength to the national defence. Truſting in the divine providence, and in the juſtice of my cauſe, I am firmly reſolved to proſecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion in order to compel our enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

After the King retired, a motion was made in the Houſe of Lords for an addreſs of thanks, and on a motion for an amendment, the Houſe divided; for the addreſs, as it was moved 90, for the amendment 41, majority 49: And in the Houſe of Commons, for the addreſs 233, for an amendment 134, majority 99.

The Earl of Hillſborough is appointed Secretary of State, vice Lord Weymouth.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in L'Orient, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 17th 1779.

"The Parliament of Ireland have acted with a degree of ſpirit, that ſurprizes every body. On their meeting, inſtead of echoing back the Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech, as is uſual, they in their addreſs to the King, demanded a free trade in every reſpect; and if this is refuſed them, there is no doubt but that they will declare themſelves independent. Between 50 and 60,000 men, have already formed themſelves into independent regiments, and the Duke of Leinſter is at the head of this aſſociation.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated November 18, 1779.

"The Dutch ſeem at preſent entirely to diſregard Great Britain. Notwithſtanding Sir Joſeph York's memorials, they allow Capt. Jones to refit his little ſquadron, and give him every aſſiſtance poſſible—nay, he is even allowed poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort in the Texel, in which he has put his ſick and wounded ſeamen. His own marines conſtantly mount guard, and the Continental colours are hoiſted. The Engliſh do him the honor to attend with eight ſhips at the South and four at the North entrance of the Texel to watch his motions. In anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorial, and demand of the Seraphis and Counteſs of Scarborough, the States General have reply'd, that they were a neutral power, that their ports were free, and that they did not take upon them to judge of the validity of any prizes brought into their harbours. It is ſaid that Sir Joſeph, in his ſecond memorial, has declared, that if the prizes are not given up, orders will be given to the Captains of Britiſh men of war, to make reprizals. Capt. Jones is expected round here very ſhortly, if the Engliſh do not watch him too cloſely.

"Affairs in Ireland are at laſt come to a criſis. The Parliament, in their addreſs to the King, were almoſt unanimous in demanding a free and unreſtricted trade, and if this is not complied with, there is ſcarce a doubt but what they will declare themſelves independent, and open their ports to all the world. Sir George Newenham declared in the Houſe, that they were and ought to be independent, to all intents and purpoſes, and that the Parliament of Great-Britain had nothing whatever to do with their trade. Between fifty and ſixty thouſand men have formed themſelves into independent regiments in the different counties, moſtly headed by gentlemen of rank and fortune; and the Duke of Leinſter commands the Dublin volunteers. We have not yet heard what reception the addreſs is like to meet with; but every day we expect very intereſting news from that quarter.

"News is this day arrived in town from London, that Lord Sandwich has ſhot himſelf. People have various conjectures on the cauſe of this."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Dec. 13, 1779.

"The Count D'Eſtaing, with four ſhips of the line is arrived from America at Breſt. The intended invaſion of England is laid aſide till ſpring, and the reſpective fleets are in port."

We have received an account of the following veſſels being arrived in the river, viz. the brig Retaliation, Capt. Kollock, and the ſloop Page, Capt. Palmer, from France; the brig Delaware, Capt. Collins, and ſchooner Revenge, Capt. Carſon, from Hiſpaniola; a brig from Cadiz, and ſeveral others.

Capt. Wilſon, who left the Havannah the latter end of December, informs, that an expedition was going forward from thence, that a large body of men were embarked and hourly expected ſailing-orders. Their deſtination was ſaid to be Penſacola. On the 7th ult. in lat. 31. 5, long. 65, he paſſed a large fleet ſtanding S. E. with the wind at Weſt; ſome of them gave him chace, but as he was to windward, he eaſily eſcaped. It is ſuppoſed this is the fleet which left New-York laſt Chriſtmas.

The brig———, Captain Prole, from Cadiz, for this Port, being blown off the coaſt, is got into Martinico.

Captain Guſtavus Cunnyngham made his eſcape from Plymouth goal the 5th of November, and arrived at Amſterdam about the 20th.

The ſchooner Polaſkie, Captain Hartwell, from this port, for the Weſt-Indies, is taken and carried into Antigua.

The ſchooner Baltimore, Capt. Earle, from St. Euſtatia for Baltimore, being blown off this coaſt, is taken, and going into Antigua ran on the rocks, where ſhe was beat to pieces.

On the 15th and 16th of December, there was a violent gale of wind at Teneriff, in which ſeveral veſſels were drove aſhore, among them a ſchooner, Capt. Adams, from Edentown, North Carolina, which had brought to that Iſland 17,000 ſtaves.

The brig Active, Captain Meſnard, and the brig———, Capt. Stocker, both from St. Euſtatia; the brig———, Captain Chatham, from Teneriff, are arrived in the Delaware with valuable cargoes of rum, ſalt, wine, dry goods, &c. and will be up, as ſoon as the river is clear of ice.

‡*‡ The public will pleaſe to obſerve, that in the advertiſement for the ſale of James Talbot's eſtate, there is a miſtake as to the ſituation, it being between Second and Third-ſtreets, inſtead of Third and Fourth-ſtreets.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, February 18, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "A Supplement to the Act intitled, An Act for the more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling, and for the encouragement of commerce, and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act intitled, "An Act, for the more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling, and for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS the evil practice of engroſſing and foreſtalling of goods and merchandizes, yet continues to be practiſed within this State, to the great injury of the good people of this Commonwealth, the depreciation of our money, and diſcouragement of the fair trader.

AND WHEREAS the Act intitled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling, for the encouragement of commerce, and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, hath proved in ſome caſes inſufficient againſt the evils which the ſame was intended to prevent; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, within this Commonwealth, ſhall, from and after the publication of this Act, buy or cauſe to be bought, any goods, wares or merchandize, from any importer, conſignee or manufacturer, or other perſon whatſoever, or bring, or cauſe to be brought, any goods, wares or merchandize from any of the United States, into this State, and ſell the ſame, or any part thereof, to any ſhop-keeper, retailer, or other perſon whatſoever, for the purpoſe of retailing the ſame, he or they ſo offending, and being thereof convicted, in any Court of Record in this State, ſhall be fined by the ſaid Court, in any ſum not leſs than the value of the articles ſo ſold, nor exceeding treble the value thereof, or be impriſoned, not exceeding one year, or both at the diſcretion of the Court, unleſs the perſon bringing ſuch goods, be the original importer from beyond ſeas, or conſignee of the proprietor reſiding beyond ſeas of the ſame: Provided always, that nothing in this Act, ſhall extend to any raw or manufactured materials, the produce of any of the United States.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every importer, conſignee or manufacturer of any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, ſhall, from and after the publication of this Act, ſo often as he or they ſhall ſell or deliver any goods, wares or merchandize, to any ſhop-keeper, retailer or other perſon, for the purpoſe of retailing, deliver to ſuch purchaſer as aforeſaid, a certificate, ſetting forth the kinds, quantities and prices of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, ſo ſold or delivered as aforeſaid, and containing the names and places of abode of both ſeller and buyer.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhop-keeper, retailer or other perſon whatſoever, from and after the publication of this Act, ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, without having ſuch certificate, as aforeſaid, or producing the ſame, if demanded, by any Commiſſioner appointed by the Act, to which this is a ſupplement, or other perſon purchaſing from ſuch retailer, he or they ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum, not exceeding ten thouſand pounds, at the diſcretion of the Court, where he, ſhe or they ſhall be convicted of the offence aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall give or deliver, or procure, or order to be delivered to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſuch certificate, as is directed by this Act, and be proſecuted in purſuance of this Act, in any Court of Record in this State, the *onus probandi* ſhall be on ſuch perſon or perſons that he or they were the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer of all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize as ſhall be mentioned in ſuch certificate, and being convicted of granting, writing or delivering, or cauſing, or procuring to be granted, wrote or delivered, ſuch certificate as aforeſaid, and failing in ſatisfactory proof, that he or they were the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall forfeit and ſuffer all the pains and penalties of perſons convicted, of offending againſt the ſeventh ſection of the Act, to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it enacted, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Act to which this is a ſupplement, or any of them, ſhall have full power and authority, and they are hereby required to make diligent enquiry throughout their city or county, of all breaches againſt this Act, or that to which this is a ſupplement; and ſhall have all the powers and authority of Juſtices of the Peace, to ſummon all perſons before them, againſt whom information ſhall be made, or whom they ſhall ſuſpect as offenders againſt this Act, or that to which this is a ſupplement; and if any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend or obey ſuch ſummons, the ſaid Commiſſioner may iſſue a warrant under his hand and ſeal, directed to any Conſtable, to compel the attendance of the party ſo refuſing or neglecting as aforeſaid, and may bind them over with ſufficient ſecurity, to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Seſſions, to be held for the proper city or county, or for default of ſuch ſecurity, may commit the offender to Jail there to remain until delivered by due courſe of law, and all Sheriffs, Coroners and Conſtables, within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and directed to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, in the due execution of the office enjoined them, by this Act, and that to which this is a ſupplement, and the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby directed and required reſpectively, (on every firſt day of the General Quarter Seſſions for the city or county for which they belong) to make and deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to the Attorney General, or his Deputy, true copies of all tranſactions, and recognizances taken before them, in conformity to this Act or that to which this is a ſupplement, in like manner as is practiſed by Juſtices of the Peace.

Best possible image.

And be it enacted, That all fines and forfeitures to be poſed and levied, in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be di- ded and paid, one half to the Commiſſioner or Commiſ- ners, who ſhall proſecute the offender to conviction, and e other half, to the uſe of this Commonwealth.

And be it enacted, That ſo much of the ſaid Act, to ich this is a ſupplement, as is herein altered, ſupplied amended, is hereby repealed, and no more.

*** As a Bill for incorporating the AMERICAN HILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, has received a ſecond ading in the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, and is now bliſhed for conſideration; a meeting of the Society will held in their Hall in the Univerſity, to morrow evening ſix o'clock, in order to conſider and finally to deter- ine, whether any amendments or alterations may be ne- ſſary in the Bill; and every Member who may have any ing to offer on that ſubject, is requeſted to attend.

February 24th, 1780.

EMORIAL preſented by the Britiſh Miniſter to their High Mightineſſes the States of Holland.

HIS Majeſty has ſeen with ſurpriſe the long ſilence which has been obſerved concerning the Memorial uch by his Majeſty's orders the under-written had the nour to preſent to your High Mightineſſes above four nths ago, to demand the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties. s Majeſty would not have claimed the aſſiſtance of his al- s, if he had not been fully authoriſed thereto by the eats, the preparations, and even the attacks of his ene- ies, and if he had not thought your High Mightineſſes as ch intereſted in the ſecurity of Great-Britain as in their n preſervation. The ſpirit and letter of treaties equally clare this truth. Your High Mightineſſes have too much ſdom and juſtice to diſpenſe with its obſervance, parti- larly as they themſelves ſolicited the addition of the parate article of the treaty of 1716, in which the caſus deris is ſtipulated in a clear and inconteſtible manner. he hoſtile declaration made at London, by the Mar- is de Noailles, the attack of the Iſland of Jerſey, the ge of Gibraltar, and all the other enterprizes as notori- s, are ſo many proofs of a manifeſt and well characte- ſed aggreſſion. Beſides, your High Mightineſſes have ſeen ring laſt ſummer, the combined forces of the Houſe of ourbon evidently directing an attack on his Majeſty's ngdoms, and altho' the King's vigorous meaſures, the al and patriotic efforts of the Britiſh nation, accompa- ed with the divine bleſſing, have happily hitherto ſtop- ed the progreſs of thoſe ambitious deſigns, the danger ſtill ifts, and the enemies continue to threaten with the ſame rade and aſſurance, to make formidable deſcents and vaſions under the protection of all their maritime forces. His Majeſty can never imagine that the wiſdom of your gh Mightineſſes can permit them to remain indifferent regard to intereſts ſo ſolid and common to both coun- ies, and much leſs, that they ſhould not be convinced of e juſtice of the motives, which have determined his Ma- ty to claim the ſuccours which are due to him by ſo many ties. His Majeſty would rather perſuade himſelf, that ur High Mightineſſes, having formed reſolutions for the gmentation of your marine, had thro' prudence delayed eir anſwer, until they would be in a better condition to niſh that aſſiſtance. Therefore it is, that renewing the ongeſt inſtances on that head, I am ordered to demand of our High Mightineſſes in the moſt amicable manner, not o delay your deliberations on the means of fulfilling as on as poſſible, thoſe engagements. The determina- on of your High Mightineſſes is ſo neceſſary and ſo im- portant by its conſequences, that his Majeſty thinks he hould be wanting to himſelf, to his own ſubjects, and to oſe of this Republic, if he did not ſeriouſly recommend is affair to the immediate and moſt mature deliberation f your High Mightineſſes. It is of the utmoſt impor- nce to his Majeſty to receive a preciſe and ſpeedy an- wer on ſo eſſential a matter.

His Majeſty expects from the equity of your High Mightineſſes, that your anſwer will be agreeable to reaties, and to the friendly ſentiments he has always en- ertained for the Republic. On the reſolution of your High Mightineſſes, his Majeſty propoſes to form ſuch ultimate eaſures, as he ſhall judge beſt adoped to circumſtances, moſt agreeable to the ſecurity of his dominions, the good f his ſubjects and the dignity of his crown.

At the Hague, November 26, 1779.

Y. O R K E.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the ſubſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of New- ark, and others, He intends opening a SCHOOL in ewark, on Tueſday the 4th of April next, for the in- ruction of Youth in the Latin and Greek Languages. othing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation the place, as it is well known by experience. An nglish School is kept contiguous to the Academy, here Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral anches of Mathematics, are taught with care. Parents nd Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention ill be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to e morals of the youth, by

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1780.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate erms.

SALT

TO BE SOLD BY

WALTER STEVENS,

At HAMILTON's Wharf.

WANTED,

To attend a Gentleman,

A SERVANT who can ſhave, dreſs, and ſerve a table. Any perſon under this deſcription, who ames well recommended, will meet with the higheſt ages by applying to the Printer.

A NEW

LIVERY STABLE

IS OPENED in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-Houſe, Philadelphia;

WHERE Gentlemen that will honor the ſubſcriber with the care of their HORSES, may depend upon being furniſhed with the beſt hay and oats, and the greateſt care taken of them.

Horſes and Chairs to be hired out at ſaid Stables, and Horſes broke for ſaddle or carriage, by the Public's Obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SOWERSBY.

WANTED,

A MAN who underſtands the manufacturing of POWDER, and who can be well recommended. Such a perſon will hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of ANN ROGER, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment, properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

ANN and MARY ROBERTS,
Adminiſtratrixes.

N. B. A SPINNET for ſale. Enquire as above.

THIS is to give notice to the Public, That the Executors to the eſtate of JOHN KNOWLES, late of Ridley, in the County of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, and Guardians to his children, find themſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity to petition the Honorable the Aſſembly of ſaid State for liberty to make ſale of a part of the real eſtate of the deceaſed, in order to enable them to pay off the debts, and educate, maintain and cloath the orphans, owing to the damage ſaid eſtate has ſuſtained by the ravages of the enemy, and the principal part thereof being let out on long leaſes the payment of which reſerved in Currency. If any perſon have reaſons to object againſt ſaid prayer and petition let them publiſh their reaſons.

WILLIAM GARRETT, }
WILLIAM JONES, } Executors and
JOHN CROZER, } Guardians.

Philadelphia, February 21.

NOW in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the following Goods, viz. ſeveral watches of different ſorts, three pieces of linen, ſome table linen, ſundry wearing apparel, one ſilver-hilted ſword, two tea-kettles, ſeveral blankets, candleſticks, ſome pewter, bees-wax, a few pair of ſilver buckles, ſome ſilver tea-ſpoons, a blackſmith's vice, ſundry gunſmith's tools, ſome breaſt-buckles not finiſhed, three military books, and one buckſkin. The owner or owners proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to

BENJAMIN PASCHALL.

STOPPED,

On ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's,

A BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, a white ſpot on the near ſhoulder, a ſaddle-mark on the middle of his back, four black feet, riſing five years old, about fourteen hands high. Alſo two ſilver-mounted piſtols, one braſs mounted ditto, one muſket, two blankets, two necklaces, one book entitled Military Guide for young officers, and one corded dimity jacket. The above articles will be reſtored to the proper owners on proving their property and paying charges, by

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A MARRIED MAN, who underſtands Gardening and Farming. Any Gentleman in want of ſuch a perſon, by leaving word with the Printer hereof ſhall be waited on.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, laſt fall, a black and white COW, branded on the horns. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cow is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

Feb. 21, 1780. JACOB RINK.

Philadelphia, February 18.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the morning of the ſixteenth inſtant, a red and white mileh COW, about five years old, marked with the letter X on her off horn, branded on each horn W Z. a red ſpot on her off hind fetlock joint, the reſt of the foot white, with a bell and chain round her neck locked with a ſmall thum lock. Whoever finds the ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber living in Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ZANE.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD WHARF, having ſufficient depth of water for any veſſel to lie at, ſituated in the diſtrict of Southwark. Alſo a three ſtory brick HOUSE convenient to the wharf, having two rooms on a floor, with a two-ſtory kitchen adjoining, and an excellent pump of water at the door. For terms apply to JOHN JONES, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the Works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

ISAAC MOSELEY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

WANTED,

THE LOAN of Forty Thouſand Continental Dollars, for ſix weeks or two months, for which very large intereſt and uſe will be given, and double ſecurity depoſited with the loaner in goods that will be very ſaleable in the ſpring; the goods to be vendued if the money is not paid by the time with ſuch intereſt as ſhall be agreed on. For particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſs.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Melech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mehoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual allowance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of the 16th inſtant ſundry perſons unknown broke into the dungeon of the Old Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, by ſawing off the bars of the front cellar window, and forcing open the inner door, where the following priſoner was confined, viz.

PETER MEUSICK, charged with counterfeiting the Continental bills of credit; about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, dark complexion, down look, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a grey great-coat, and an old round hat; formerly reſided at Spotſwood, New-Jerſey.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid priſoner in any goal in the United States, and gives information to the High Sheriff or Gaoler for the city and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

STOKELY HOSSMAN, Gaoler.

N. B. Any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the accomplices, as above, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and it is hoped that every friend to his country will endeavour to detect ſuch atrocious villains.

ROBERT DUNCAN,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, The following articles by wholeſale and retail, viz.

BRIGHT Muſcovado Sugars in tierces and barrels,
Double refined Engliſh Loaf Sugar,
Spaniſh Sugars,
Beſt Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen,
Hyſon and Souchong ditto,
Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate,
Imported Bird Shot of all numbers and ſizes, in bags of 50lb. each.

Best possible image

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the subscriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for cash only, viz.

A NUMBER of Horses fit for the saddle and draught; one elegant Colt rising three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the English breed, a variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horses, one light Stage Waggon suitable for two horses, one Cart for two horses, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utensils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforesaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of very fine WOOL CARDS, which will also answer for Cotton, by the groce, dozen or single pair. Apply to SARAH BEZALEE, adjoining Taylor's Alley, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold on Saturday the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee house in this city, two fifth parts, or all the right, title and interest of Nicholas Hasselberg, of, in and to a brick tenement, and large brick and wooden tenement adjoining it, and lot of ground, in Moravian Alley, in this city, containing about eighteen feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, bounded on the north by a house and lot of the Rev. Mr. Kunze, on the south by a house and lot of John Corry, on the west by ground of —— Benezet, and on the east by Moravian Alley aforesaid; the whole being subject to a mortgage for one hundred pounds, payable to Jacob Duché, Esq; and a ground rent of thirteen shillings and six pence sterling per annum, payable to William Allen, Esq; Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Hasselberg, at the suit of John Coffman, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Monday the 28th inst. at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-House in this city, all the right, title and interest of James Talbot, late of said city, of, in and to one moiety or half part of a brick tenement three stories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the south side of Race-street, between Third and Fourth streets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep; bounded on the west by John Engelberger's lot, on the east by John Ravenstein's house and lot, on the south by the Rev. Mr. Kunze's ground, and on the north by Race-street: Seized and taken in execution as the estate of said James Talbot, at the suit of —— Seagrove and Constable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to sew and take care of children, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret Robinson, the wife of the subscriber, living in Almond-street, hath for a considerable time past behaved in a very unbecoming manner, by borrowing money of all persons from whom she could get it, both in my name and her own, to purchase drink: And seeing no appearance of amendment in her behaviour, I am at length obliged, contrary to my inclination, to take this method of forwarning all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may hereafter contract. And all persons with whom she has been carrying on a correspondence are hereby desired to produce their accounts soon after this notice, otherwise I shall think myself no ways liable to pay the same by law.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Mariner.

N. B. As there is another person of the name of Daniel Robinson in this city, I ought by way of distinction to have mentioned my occupation, that of a Mariner.

January 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate on the south branch of Rariton River, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, five miles from Pitts Town, twelve from Delaware river, twenty-eight from Brunswick landing, and thirty from Trenton; containing one hundred and fifty acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder woodland; there are about twelve acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screene are all in good order and go by water; also an oil mill built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with sixteen pestles, and as many more may be set a-going with a very small expence; also a saw-mill; all which said mills stand on the said south branch of Rariton, a never-failing stream of water which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same and know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

Easton, Feb. 12, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Easton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Rising Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horse Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson. Frederick and Dawson are allowed, by the best judges, to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness, as any imported horses have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

A BRITISH prisoner named RICHARD PARROT, who was taken out of gaol by the subscriber and employed as a servant in his family, absented himself on Tuesday the first instant. He is a sailor, a short well set fellow, born in England, has a squint in one of his eyes, and is about twenty years of age: Had on a light country cloth coat, rather too large, with buttons covered with the same, a sailor's red jacket, country cloth breeches the colour of the coat, grey worsted stockings, country made shoes, with round yellow metal buckles, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, living in Second-street, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

N. B. Said GEDDES wants to rent a Plantation within twelve miles of this city, for which a good rent will be given.

WHITEHEAD AND CAVE, WHITESMITHS,

In Walnut-street, two doors above the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia,

TAKE this method of informing the Public, That they repair JACKS of all kinds, hang BELLS in the neatest and best manner, and perform every other branch in the Whitesmiths business.

A QUANTITY of COARSE SALT, TO BE SOLD BY SAMUEL INGLIS AND Co.

NOW in the possession of the subscriber, living in Almond-street, Southwark, a middle-sized redish COW, with some white under her belly, and the fore part of her bag white. Whoever has lost the said Cow is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER DUFFEE.

N. B. Said Cow has been cried three times through the public market.

February 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY NICOLAS PERREE,

FRENCH TEACHER, in Cherry-Alley, next door to the German Lutheran School-house, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and very fine assortment of FRENCH BOOKS, among which are choice Military books, the most celebrated French authors Works, and a great many other excellent ones. Catalogues may be found at said NICOLAS PERREE's.

WANTED,

A WOMAN capable of cooking and washing for a small family, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Just published (printed from the London copy) and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

STRICTURES ON THE PHILADELPHIA MESCHIENZA, OR TRIUMPH,

Upon leaving AMERICA unconquered.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's Office at the corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situate on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter. Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. If the above premises are not sold at private sale by the 26th instant, they will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house; the sale to begin at Six o'clock in the evening.

Feb. 10, 1780.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

Philadelphia, February 5, 178[0]

To be SOLD by the Subscriber

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Pasty[-] road, near the New Play-house; the house is [th]ty feet front by twenty feet deep, with six fire pla[ces] and a good stone cellar under the whole: The lot is [th]ty-six feet front by seventy five feet deep, clear of grou[nd] rent. Also to be sold, a few barrels of Lampbl[ack] about forty pounds in each, a few bushels of fine [Spa]some brass knob iron rim'd Locks, brass Dividers [with] or without steel Pencils, Augers, a large Scale Be[am] Ship Chandlery, and a set of Books of Architec[ture] Any person wanting any of the above articles may ap[ply] to the subscriber, at his house in Southwark, the [cor]ner of Front and Shippen-streets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hu[n]dred and seventy-eight fathom long, which he purp[oses] to rebuild in the spring, and would be willing to take [a] partner with a competent stock.

Just printed and to be sold by STYNER AND CIST, in Second-street, four doors above Race-street,

A

GRAMMA OF THE FRENCH TONGUE

Grounded upon the Decisions of the French Acade[my] Wherein all the necessary Rules, Observations Examples are exhibited in a manner entirely new

By JOHN PERRIN.

Necessaria pueris jucunda senibus. QUINTIL[IAN]

According to the Second Edition, printed at Lond[on]

The ADDRESS of the EDITORS to the Public

THE general introduction which the French l[an]guage has obtained in most of the nations of E[u]rope, and in all the States of America, renders it [not] only a part of polite education, but a serviceable [and] necessary accomplishment.

In the several departments of life, whether in [the] great business of the nation, or the extensive arra[n]ments of commerce—whether in the fields of mili[tary] science, or the peaceable retreats of literature—or [wi]ther in the fashionable or mechanical world, the a[c]quisition of it will be accompanied with numerous and [pre]dominant advantages. As the most universal of [all] living languages it, in a great measure, supplies [the] want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and [be]comes an easy introduction to the study of many.

The Grammar we now present to the Public is esteem[e]ed, for its conciseness and correctness, the most use[ful] and perfect of any extant. The reception it has [met] with in all places where the English language is spo[ken] is an evidence of its great merit, and the high rec[om]mendations it has obtained from the best judges on [the] subject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our share, we presume to [say] is executed in a manner that will add to the reputa[tion] we have, with much industry, sought to deserve. [We] have spared no expence or trouble in rendering the [publica]tion not only complete, but elegant. To the best [type] we have added the finest type, and paid the strictest [at]tention to grammatical nicety and correctness.

If our endeavours, in this instance, should meet [with] the encouragement of the Public, we shall, as [future] opportunity offers, seek the continuance of it by intro[du]ducing such other Publications from the same langu[age] as may tend to promote the honor, interest and lite[ra]ture of our country.

We are the Public's most obliged,

Philadelphia, And obedient humble servants,

Oct. 25, 1779. STYNER and CIST.

The POLITICAL REGISTER for November 1767, [gives] this Grammar the following character:

"THIS is one of the most sensible and judicio[us] French Grammars we remember to have seen: The [au]thor, who appears to be a compleat master of the [sub]ject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiari[ties] of that tongue, with great accuracy and precision; [and] in order the better to illustrate his rules, he has add[ed] a suitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. [Ev]ery section, particularly on the participle passive, is extreme[ly] curious, and sets the singular construction of that [part] of speech, which gives so much trouble to learners, in [a] more clear and distinct light, than we think has [ever] done by any former grammarian. It is the custom [of] most writers to make the participle agree with the [person] of which one is speaking, instead of the person [who] speaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous [ai] *prêtés?* instead of *prêté*: Have you read the books I [have] you? The same idiom obtains in the Italian; as, [La] Luna aveva *perduti* i suoi Raggi, instead of *perduti*: [The] The Moon had lost her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, for January 1768, like[wise] gives it the following character:

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge [ought] should be delivered with the greatest care and circum[spec]spection, as being the foundation on which the whole superstructure is erected. Nor can these elements be [pro]perly explained but by those who are well acquainted with the science; for, in order to know the best method of laying down those elements, we must have a previous knowledge of their use and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Gram[mar], or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a person who has thoroughly studied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both concise and comprehensive, and will, we are persuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the study of this fashionable language. It is, therefore, with pleasure we recommend it to those who are desirous of becoming masters of the French tongue."

N. B. The said STYNER and CIST have for sale good WRITING PAPER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street;

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE FEBRUARY 26, 1780.

Pennſylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the ſubſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, He intends opening a SCHOOL in Newark, on Tueſday the 4th of April next, for the inſtruction of Youth in the Latin and Greek Languages. Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience. An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral branches of Mathematics, are taught with care. Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM THOMSON.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1780.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms.

SALT
TO BE SOLD BY
WALTER STEVENS,
At HAMILTON's Wharf.

WANTED,
To attend a Gentleman,
A SERVANT who can ſhave, dreſs, and ſerve a table. Any perſon under this deſcription, who comes well recommended, will meet with the higheſt wages by applying to the Printer.

A NEW
LIVERY STABLE
Is OPENED in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-Houſe, Philadelphia;

WHERE Gentlemen that will honor the ſubſcriber with the care of their HORSES, may depend upon being furniſhed with the beſt hay and oats, and the greateſt care taken of them.

Horſes and Chairs to be hired out at ſaid Stables, and Horſes broke for ſaddle or carriage, by the Public's Obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM SOWERSBY.

WANTED,
A MAN who underſtands the manufacturing of POWDER, and who can be well recommended. Such a perſon will hear of good encouragement by applying to Mr. Solomon M'Nair, in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of ANN ROGER, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment, properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

ANN and MARY ROBERTS,
Adminiſtratrixes.

N.B. A SPINNET for ſale. Enquire as above.

THIS is to give notice to the Public, That the Executors to the eſtate of JOHN KNOWLES, late of Ridley, in the County of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania. deceaſed, and Guardians to his children, find themſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity to petition the Honorable the Aſſembly of ſaid State for liberty to make ſale of a part of the real eſtate of the deceaſed, in order to enable them to pay off the debts, and educate, maintain and cloath the orphans, owing to the damage ſaid eſtate has ſuſtained by the ravages of the enemy, and the principal part thereof being let out on long leaſes the payment of which reſerved in Currency. If any perſon have reaſons to object again ſaid prayer and petition let them publiſh their reaſons.

WILLIAM GARRETT, WILLIAM JONES, JOHN CROZER, } Executors and Guardians.

Philadelphia, February 21.

NOW in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the following Goods, viz. ſeveral watches of different ſorts, three pieces of linen, ſome table linen, ſundry wearing apparel, one ſilver-hilted ſword, two tea-kettles, ſeveral blankets, candleſticks, ſome pewter, bees-wax, a few pair of ſilver buckles, ſome ſilver tea-ſpoons, a blackſmith's vice, ſundry gunſmith's tools, ſome breaſt-buckles not finiſhed, three military books, and one buckſkin. The owner or owners proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to

BENJAMIN PASCHALL.

THE CRISIS.
No. VIII.

Addreſſed to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND, by the Author of COMMON SENSE.

"TRUSTING, (ſays the King of England in his ſpeech of November laſt) in the Divine Provi- "dence, and in t e juſtice of my cauſe, I am firmly reſol- "ved to proſecute the war with vigor, and to make every "exertion in order to compel our enemies to equitable "terms of peace and accommodation." To this declaration the United States of America and the Confederated Powers of Europe, will reply, *If Britain will have war, ſhe ſhall have enough of it.*

FIVE years have nearly elapſed ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, and every campaign, by a gradual decay, has leſſened your ability to conquer, without producing in you a ſerious thought on your condition or your fate. Like a prodigal lingering in an habitual conſumption, you feel the relicks of life and miſtake them for recovery. New ſchemes, like new medicines, have adminiſtered freſh hopes and prolonged the diſeaſe inſtead of curing it. A change of Generals, like a change of phyſicians, ſerved only to keep the flattery alive, and furniſh new pretences for new extravagance.

"*Can Britain fail?*" * Has been proudly aſked at the commencement of every enterprize, and that "*whatever ſhe wills is fate,*" § has been given with the ſolemnity of prophetic confidence, and tho' the queſtion has been conſtantly replied to by diſappointment, and the prediction falſified by misfortune, yet ſtill the inſult continued, and your catalogue of national evils encreaſed therewith. Eager to perſuade the world of her power, ſhe conſidered deſtruction as the miniſter of greatneſs, and conceived that the glory of a nation, like that of an Indian, lay in the number of its ſcalps and the miſeries it inflicts.

Fire, ſword and want, as far as the arms of Britain could extend them, have been ſpread with wanton cruelty along the coaſt of America; and while you, remote from the ſcene of ſuffering, had nothing to loſe and as little to dread, the information reached you like a tale of antiquity, in which the diſtance of time defaces the conception, and changes the ſevereſt ſorrows into converſable amuſement.

This makes the ſecond paper, addreſſed perhaps in vain, to the people of England. That advice ſhould be taken where example has failed, or precept be regarded where warning is rediculed, is like a picture of hope reſting on diſpair: But when time ſhall ſtamp with univerſal currency, the facts you have long encountered with a laugh, and the irreſiſtible evidence of accumulated loſſes, like the hand writing on the wall, ſhall add terror to diſtreſs, you will then, in a conflict of ſufferings, learn to ſympathiſe with others by feeling for yourſelves.

The triumphant appearance of the combined fleets in the channel and at your harbour's mouth, and the expedition of Captain Paul Jones on the weſtern and eaſtern coaſt of England and Scotland, will, by placing you in the condition of an endangered country, read to you a ſtronger lecture on the calamities of invaſion, and bring to your minds a truer picture of promiſcuous diſtreſs, than the moſt finiſhed rhetoric can deſcribe or the keeneſt imagination conceive.

Hitherto you have experienced the expences, but nothing of the miſeries of war. Your diſappointments have been accompanied with no immediate ſuffering, and your loſes came to you only by intelligence. Like fire at a diſtance, you heard not even the cry; you felt not the danger, you ſaw not the confuſion. To you every thing has been foreign but the taxes to ſupport it. You knew not what it was to be alarmed at midnight with an armed enemy in the ſtreets. You were ſtrangers to the diſtreſſing ſcene of a family in flight, and to the thouſand reſtleſs cares and tender ſorrows that inceſſantly aroſe. To ſee women and children wandering in the ſeverity of winter with the broken remains of a well furniſhed houſe, and ſeeking ſhelter in every crib and hut, were matters you had no conception of. You knew not what it was to ſtand by and ſee your goods chopt up for fuel, and your beds ript to pieces to make packages for plunder. The miſery of others, like a tempeſtuous night, added to the pleaſures of your own ſecurity. You even enjoyed the ſtorm, by contemplating the difference of conditions; and that which carried ſorrow into the breaſts of thouſands, ſerved but to heighten in you a ſpecies of tranquil pride.——Yet theſe are but the fainter ſufferings of war, when compared with carnage and ſlaughter, the miſeries of a military hoſpital, or a town in flames.

The people of America by anticipating diſtreſs had fortified their minds againſt every ſpecies you could inflict. They had reſolved to abandon their homes, to reſign them to deſtruction, and to ſeek new ſettlements rather than ſubmit. Thus familiariſed to misfortune, before it arrived, they bore their portion with the leſs regret: The juſtneſs of their cauſe was a continual ſource of conſolation, and the hope of final victory, which never left them, ſerved to lighten the load and ſweeten the cup alloted them to drink.

But when their ſufferings ſhall become yours, and invaſion be transferred upon the invaders, you will have neither their extended wilderneſs to fly to, their cauſe to comfort you, nor their hopes to reſt on. Diſtreſs with them was ſharpened by no ſelf-reflection. They had not brought it on themſelves. On the contrary, they had by every proceeding endeavoured to avoid it, and had deſcended even below the mark of congreſſional character to prevent a war. The national honor or the advantages of independence were matters, which at the commencement of the diſpute, they had never ſtudied, and it was only at the laſt moment that the meaſure was reſolved on. Thus circumſtanced, they naturally and conſciouſly felt a dependence upon Providence. They had a clear pretenſion to it, and had they failed therein, infidelity had gained a triumph.

But your condition is the reverſe of theirs. Every thing you ſuffer you have ſought; nay, had you created miſchiefs on purpoſe to inherit them, you could not have ſecured your title by a firmer deed. The world awakens with no pity at your complaints. You felt none for others; you deſerve none for yourſelves. Nature does not intereſt herſelf in caſes like yours, but on the contrary turns from them with diſlike and abandons them to puniſhment. You may now preſent memorials to what Court you pleaſe, but ſo far as America is the object, none will liſten. The policy of Europe and the propenſity there is in every mind to curb inſulting ambition, and bring cruelty to judgment, are unitedly againſt you; and where nature and intereſt reinforces each other, the compact is too intimate to be diſſolved.

Make but the caſe of others your own, and your own theirs, and will then have a clear idea of the whole. Had France acted towards her Colonies as you have done, you would have branded her with every epithet of abhorrence; and had you, like her, ſtept in to ſuccour a ſtruggling people, all Europe muſt have echoed with your own applauſes. But entangled in the paſſion of diſpute, you ſee it is not as you ought, and form opinions thereon which ſuit with no intereſt but your own. You wonder America does not riſe in union with you to impoſe on herſelf a portion of your taxes and reduce herſelf to unconditional ſubmiſſion. You are amazed that the Southern Powers of Europe do not aſſiſt you in conquering a country which is afterwards to be turned againſt themſelves; and that the northern ones do not contribute to reinſtate you in America, who already enjoy the market for naval ſtores by the ſeparation. You ſeem ſurpriſed that Holland does not pour in her ſuccours to maintain you miſtreſs of the ſeas, when her own commerce is ſuffering by your Act of navigation, or that any country ſhould ſtudy her own intereſts while yours is on the carpet.

Such exceſſes of paſſionate folly, and unjuſt as well as unwiſe reſentment, have driven you on, like Pharoah, to unpitied miſeries, and while the importance of the quarrel ſhall perpetuate your diſgrace, the flag of America will carry it round the world. The natural feelings of every rational being will take againſt you, and wherever the ſtory ſhall be told, you will have neither excuſe nor conſolation left. With an unſparing hand and an inſatiable mind, you have havocked the world, both to gain dominion and to loſe it, and while, in a frenzy of avarice and ambition, the eaſt and weſt were doomed to tributary bondage, you rapidly earned deſtruction as the wages of a nation.

At the thoughts of a war at home every man amongſt you ought to tremble. The proſpect is far more dreadful there than in America. Here the party that was againſt the meaſures of the continent were in general a kind of neutrals who added ſtrength to neither army. There does not exiſt a being ſo devoid of ſenſe and ſentiment as to covet "*unconditional ſubmiſſion,*" and therefore no man in America could be with you in principle. Several might from a cowardice of mind, *prefer* it to the hardſhips and dangers of *oppoſing* it; but the ſame diſpoſition that gave them ſuch a choice, unfitted them to act either for or againſt. But England is rent into parties, with equal ſhares of reſolution. The principle which produced the war, divides the nation. Their animoſities are in the higheſt ſtate of fermentation, and both ſides by a call of the militia, are in arms. No human foreſight can diſcern, no concluſion can be formed, what turn a war might take, if once ſet on foot by an invaſion. She is not now in a fit diſpoſition, to make a common cauſe of her own affairs, and having no conqueſts to hope for abroad, and nothing but expences ariſing at home, her every thing is ſtaked upon a defenſive combat, and the further ſhe goes the worſe ſhe is off.

There are ſituations a nation may be in, in which peace or war, abſtracted from every other conſideration, may be politically right or wrong. When nothing can be loſt by a war, but what muſt be loſt without it, war is then the policy of that country; and ſuch was the ſituation of America at the commencement of hoſtilities: But when

* Whitehead's new-years ode for 1776.

§ Ode at the inſtallation of Lord North for Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.

no security can be gained by a war, but what may be accomplished by a peace, the case becomes reversed, and such now is the situation of England.

That America is beyond the reach of conquest, is a fact which experience has shewn and time confirmed, and this admitted, what, I ask, is now the object in contention? If there be any honor in pursuing self-destruction with inflexible passion; if national suicide be the perfection of national glory, you may, with all the pride of criminal happiness, expire unenvied and unrivalled.—But when the tumult of war shall cease, and the tempest of present passions be succeeded by calm reflection, or when those who surviving its fury, shall inherit from you a legacy of debts and misfortunes, when the yearly revenue shall scarcely be able to discharge the interest of the one, and no possible remedy be left for the other; ideas, far different to the present, will arise, and embitter the remembrance of former follies. A mind disarmed of its rage, feels no pleasure in contemplating a frantic quarrel. Sickness thought, the sure consequence of conduct like yours, ves no ability for enjoyment, no relish for resentment; and tho' like a man in a fit, you feel not the injury of the struggle, nor distinguish between strength and disease, the weakness will nevertheless be proportioned to the violence, and the sense of pain encrease with the recovery.

To what persons or to whose system of politics you owe your present state of wretchedness is a matter of total indifference to America. They have contributed, however unwillingly, to set her above themselves, and she in the tranquility of conquest resigns the enquiry. The case now is not so properly who began the war, as who continues it. That there are men in all countries to whom a state of war is a mine of wealth, is a fact never to be doubted. Characters like these naturally breed in the putrefaction of distempered times, and after fattening on the disease they perish with it, or impregnated with the stench retreat into obscurity.

But there are several erroneous notions to which you likewise owe a share of your misfortunes, and which if continued will only increase your trouble and your losses. An opinion hangs about the gentlemen of the minority, that America would relish measures under *their* administration, which she would not from the present cabinet. On this rock Lord Chatham would have split had he gained the helm, and several of his survivors are steering the same course. Such distinctions in the infancy of the argument had some degree of foundation, but they now serve no other purpose than to lengthen out a war, in which the limits of the dispute, being fixt by the fate of arms, and guarantied by treaties, are not to be changed or altered by trivial circumstances.

The Ministry and many of the minority sacrifice their time in disputing on a question with which they have nothing to do, namely, whether America shall be independant or not? Whereas the only question that can come under their determination, is, whether they will accede to it or not? They confound a military question with a political one, and undertake to supply by a vote what they lost by a battle. Say, she shall not be independant, and it will signify as much as if they voted against a decree of fate, or say that she shall, and she will be no more independant than before. Questions, which when determined, cannot be executed, serve only to shew the folly of dispute and the weakness of disputants.

From a long habit of calling America your own, you suppose her governed by the same prejudices and conceits which govern yourselves. Because you have set up a particular denomination of religion to the exclusion of all others, you imagine she must do the same, and because you, with an unsociable narrowness of mind, have cherished animosity against France and Spain, you suppose her alliance must be defective in friendship. Copying her notions of the world from you, she formerly thought as you instructed, but now feeling herself free, and the prejudice removed, she thinks and acts upon a different system. It frequently happens that in proportion as we are taught to dislike persons and countries not knowing why, we feel an ardor of esteem upon a removal of the mistake; It seems as if something was to be made amends for, and we eagerly give into every office of friendship to attone for the injury of the error.

But perhaps there is something in the extent of countries, which among the generality of people, insensibly communicates extention to the mind. The soul of an Islander in its native State, seems bounded by the foggy confines of the water's edge, and all beyond, affords to him matter only for profit or curiosity, not for friendship. His island is to him his world, and fixt to that his every thing centers in it; while those, who are inhabitants of a continent, by casting their eye over a larger field, takes in likewise a larger intellectual circuit, and thus approaching nearer to an acquaintance with the universe, their atmosphere of thought is extended, and their liberality fills a wider space. In short, our minds seem to be measured by countries when we are men, as they are by places, when we are children, and until something happens to disentangle us from the prejudice, we serve under it without perceiving it.

In addition to this, it may be remarked, that men who study any universal science, the principles of which are universally known, or admitted, and applied without distinction to the common benifit of all countries, obtain thereby a larger share of philanthrophy than those who only study national arts and improvements. Natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, carry the mind from the country to the creation, and give it a fitness suited to the extent. It was not Newton's honor, neither could it be his pride, that he was an Englishman, but that he was a philosopher: The Heavens had liberated him from the prejudices of an island, and science had expanded his soul as boundless as his studies.

(To be concluded in a subsequent paper.)

GENOA, July 10.

OUR government has published an edict of neutrality during the present war between France and England, containing 15 articles, and directing among other things the conduct to be held by the belligerant powers in our ports.

LISBON, July 13. Nothing is more fixed than the system of neutrality adopted by our Sovereign, with respect to all flags except that of the Thirteen United States.

VIENNA, July 17. The Empress Queen has, by a public ordinance, directed that for the future Protestants may be admitted to the degree of a doctorate, in any part of her hereditary dominions.

SPAIN. His Majesty has allowed a freedom of trading between the ports of Old Spain, and those of the New World.

CORUNNA, August 4. The British frigate George is taken by the Concord frigate.

TOULON, August 21. M. de Flotte, in the Aurora of 28 guns, put into Algiers in a storm. The French Consul at that place informed him, that he had learned from the English Consul, that 4 British cruizers were lying off the port to intercept him if he went out. M. de Flotte immediately sailed, slipping his cables. He met the 4 English vessels about two leagues off: They ranged in order of battle, and waited for him. The brave de Flotte, unintimidated by numbers, run within half shot, and gave them his broadsides so warmly, that they were pierced through and through, and struck almost instantly. De Flotte returned with his prizes to Algiers, covered his anchor, and convinced the English Consul how the ships of France can deal with English cruizers. The prizes were, the Saville of 20 guns, the Salerno of 20, the Italian Merchant of 16, the Favorite of 10, in all 66 guns.

TOULON, September 7. Three hundred cannon and one hundred mortars are carried to the camps at St. Roch. For a month past not a single boat has been able to get into Gibraltar harbor, so effectually it is blocked up. And whatever has attempted to get out, has fallen into the hands of the Spaniards.

LISBON, Sept. 14. A sailor, (belonging to Boston) having left the British ship Chatham, now in this port, the Captain sent an officer on shore with a party, to bring him back. After they had taken him, a Portuguese officer with assistance, set him again at liberty. The Queen being informed of this violence done to her rights of territory by the British commander, issued orders to prevent the ship leaving the port, and the Secretary of State notified this resolution to Mr. Walpole, the British Minister there, and the surprize of the Court that the Captain had not given satisfaction for the insult, or apologized for his conduct. At the same time taking occasion to complain of the many repeated insults the Portuguese had received from the British in different parts. The Captain having made concessions, the prohibition of his vessel's sailing was taken off.

BREST, Sept. 15. Most positive orders are received from Court for the fleet to put to sea again as soon as possible.

Count D'Orvilliers having solicited the King's permission to retire from the command of the fleet, has obtained it, and Count Duchaffault is appointed to succeed him, and is arrived here.

It is to be feared Admiral Hughes has attacked the Islands of France and Bourbon, which, tho' they are prepared for a vigorous defence, it is apprehended must yield to a superior force.

CAMP at ST. ROCH, Sept. 20. The batteries of Gibraltar began to fire on the Spanish lines, the 12th at six o'clock in the morning, only one soldier has been killed, by upwards of 600 discharges. The 14th and 15th the fire was moderate, the 16th more lively, 3 soldiers were wounded. The 17th and 18th it again abated. One shell fell near our provision magazine, and one soldier was killed. Yesterday they damaged one of our gun carriages, and wounded one soldier. This day they are warm, but our workmen go on with equal calmness and dispatch.

PARIS, October 1. All the reports which have been current, respecting propositions of peace, appear to lose ground. It is no longer to be doubted, but that Russia has made overtures, and offered her mediation in concert with other neutral powers: And that M. Simoulin, appointed her Minister at the Court of London, came here with a view of opening a negociation. But as long as England persists in refusing to treat with the Colonies, as independent, through the medium of the mediating powers, there is little hopes of peace being restored to Europe. M. Simoulin is setting off for London.

PARIS, Oct. 11. They write from Toulon that Count De Sade with a squadron of men of war, sailed from thence the 30th last month.

Letters from Brest are full of the preparations making to get the fleet to sea before the 15th.

It is said that a plan for the ensuing campaign formed by the British cabinet has in some measure transpired. They are to establish strong garrisons in Quebeck, at Halifax, New-York, and the places adjacent; to make the most vigorous efforts to reduce South Carolina; to form a strong barrier in North-Carolina, to prevent any measures of the Americans from the northward; to possess themselves of the establishments of the Spaniards at New-Orleans and on the banks of the Mississippi; and having effected this, to bend their force against the French and Spanish West-India islands. They mean to embody the loyal Americans, and leave part for the defence of those countries and carry the rest against the common enemy. The force for these several operations will be compleated by the first of June next to 30 battalions of 750 men each. The guards and 8 regiments of British will be left at New-York with Lord Cornwallis, together with 8 regiments of the Loyalists. It is expected that this force will be sufficient for the defence of New-York.

The Marattas have taken possession of the coast of Malabar, and the adjacent country, with a booty of 5 or 6 millions Sterling. India stocks have fallen 2 per cent.

HAGUE, Oct. 13. Sir Joseph Yorke the British Ambassador presented the following memorial to their High Mightinesses on the 9th instant.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The under signed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentary of the King of Great Britain, has the honor to communicate to your High Mightinesses, that two of his Majesty's ships (the Seraphis and Countess of Scarborough) arrived some days ago in the Texel, having been attacked and taken by force, by a certain Paul Jones, a subject of the King, who according to treaties and the laws of war, can only be considered as a rebel and a pirate. The under-signed is therefore in duty bound to recur to your High Mightinesses, and demand their immediate orders that those ships with their officers and crews may be stopped, and he especially recommends to your humanity, to permit the wounded to be brought on shore, that proper attention may be paid to them at the expence of the King his master. YORKE."

PARIS. An arret of the Council of State is published by which the exemption from the duty of 15 per cent. imposed on Dutch vessels and goods, is extended to the inhabitants of the provinces of Holland.

LONDON, August 3.

The 30th of last month, a Council was held at St. James's, to regulate the time of proroguing the Parliament. The Members of Administration, have for several weeks past, been in a warm debate, whether the present Parliament shall be continued another year. Those who are for calling a new Parliament, immediately after the Christmas holy-days, will consent to a friendly accommodation with the United States of America. But Lord North has declared strongly against this measure.

They talk of striking a decisive blow next campaign with 18,000 Hanoverians, whom government is to take into pay, and 12,000 of which, are to go to America early in the spring.

The London Chronicle of the 23d instant, gives the following account of the British King's ships, taken or destroyed since 1774, viz. one of 70, two of 64, one of 50, nine of 32, seven of 28, one of 26, five of 20, nine of 16, two of 14, one of 12, three of 8 and one bomb ketch. Total 41.

By letters we learn, that Gibraltar is closely invested by sea and land, and that the garrison is already reduced to live on salt provisions.

In answer to the merchants, who applied to Ministry for convoys for their trade, from the islands, they were told, that while the enemy appeared so determined to invade England, the heart of the Empire must be secured in preference to any of the limbs.

October 12. Orders are sent to Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, to demand restitution from the States General of the two frigates taken by Paul Jones; and that Paul Jones should be ordered immediately to leave the Texel, his commission being derived from a power not known by the Republic.

October 15. M. de Simoulin, the Minister from the Empress of Russia, arrived here the 13th from Paris, and on the 13th had an audience of his Majesty.

Capt. Pearson of the Seraphis, carried by Paul Jones into the Texel, writes to the government, that they refuse to let him visit the British Ambassador at the Hague, or even to go ashore.

October 19. Count de Welderen, the Ambassador from Holland, is making those preparations, which usually precede the departure of foreign Ministers. It is also said Sir Joseph Yorke, the British Minister at the Hague, is taking the same measures. But these reports make no impression than they did, as the Court of London has lowered its tone of haughtiness, with which it demanded the delivery of the vessels, which Paul Jones had carried into the Texel.

Letters from Portsmouth say, that on the 15th, the Victory made a signal for unmooring; but it is thought the fleet will not again be at sea before spring.

October 30. It is said, that if the King hesitates to determine immediately on the demands of the Irish, who gives only vague and conditional answers, waiting to consult his English Parliament, that of Ireland will adjourn itself from week to week, and will not enter on business, or make any grants till they receive a decisive answer.

The volunteers actually embodied, amount to 40,000 men, and form a national army, independent of Great Britain.

The Duke of Leinster, assembled them on the 22d, entered into, and signed the following association. "We pledge ourselves one to another, on our honor, to resolve ourselves for the defence of the city of Dublin, and to oppose gainst all internal as well as external enemies, and to obey rigidly, all orders we shall receive from such officers as may be chosen by us."

An address from General Burgoyne, to his constituents has been published in the papers, explaining his reasons for resigning all his military employments. It contains a correspondence with the Secretaries of State, relative to his return to America.

The Council and traders of Cadiz propose to equip privateers to cruize against the English. Three have already, and three others are nearly ready. The Nobles of that place have asked the King's permission to fit out at their own cost a ship of war to cruize against the enemy.

The following amendment was proposed to an address from the Parliament of Ireland to his Majesty, and carried in the House of Commons, and House of Lords the

"We pray your Majesty to be persuaded, that in the present situation of affairs, no temporizing expedient will allure this nation to its destruction, and that the only means of saving it, is to extend to its ports a free and unrestricted commerce." It passed the Council also unanimously. Mr. Henry Flood, is gone over with this address to England, and it is not doubted, but that Ireland will have a free and unlimited trade, and will rear its head among the most powerful nations of Europe. The foundation of this was laid, when we heard of the voluntary associations formed to military exercise and discipline. These associations saved Ireland. The House of Commons who were encouraged under their protection to assume the language of an independent nation, have passed a vote of thanks to them, which has been formally signified to them. The Duke of Leinster, and Lord Shannon appeared at their head; and the Duke distributed through the city the following hand-bill: "His Grace, the Duke of Leinster, begs you to appear to-morrow, at half after twelve o'clock precisely, to appear at Leinster House with all your accoutrements, to form a double line along the street, through which the Members of Parliament pass from the House of Commons, to the palace of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to present the address for a free trade." The volunteers, that is to say, all the inhabitants of Dublin, attended accordingly, and performed the military honors to the members of the glorious address.

Twenty-five per cent. insurance was given on the vessels expected from the leeward islands.

The ships which were on the southern whale fishery this year, have been unfortunate: Of fifteen sail from London 7 were taken on their passage.

The most curious circumstance attending the Parliamentary enquiry into the present state of the nation is the manner in which it was abandoned. It is certain

Best possible image.

vernment did not reliſh it. The oppoſition, thinking it would embarraſs the Miniſtry, preſſed it. The Miniſtry, to avoid the charge of refuſing juſtice, yielded. The others produced witneſſes, who, by making them white as ſnow, rendered the Miniſterial conduct dark as night. The Miniſtry produced two witneſſes who gave the lie to all the others had ſaid. The oppoſition were embarraſſed, and dropped the affair. On the day fixed for concluding the inquiry, Sir William did not appear, or at leaſt came in late in the day. No one member was diſappointed, and adminiſtration was ſilent.

State of Parties in England.

King's Party. Bute, Mansfield, Talbot, Nugent, Marchmont, Jenkinſon, Ellis, Stanly, M'Kenzie, &c.

Bedford Party. Gower, Thurloe, Sandwich, Weymouth, Rigby, Carliſle, &c.

Miniſterial Party. North, Germaine, Rochford, Wedderburne, Dartmouth, Cornwall, Butler.

Miniſterial Followers. Johnſon, Eden, D'Orſey, Frazier, Strachay, Chamier, Knox, Liſburne, Powell.

The principal parties of the oppoſition are the Rockinghamites, and the Shelburnites.

It is ſaid, that immediately after the accounts from the Weſt-Indies, a Council was held, in which, for the firſt time, the great queſtion, ſo often agitated in Parliament, was conſidered, viz. Is it expedient to withdraw from America thoſe troops which are doing nothing, and employ them in the iſlands where they may be uſeful? Lord Amherſt, it is ſaid, declared this meaſure to be indiſpenſable, if we wiſhed to retain any thing in the Weſt-Indies, but the Bedford party rejected it as puſillanimous, and carried their opinion as uſual.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wedneſday, February 23, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to declare and aſcertain the privileges of the Subjects of France reſiding within this Commonwealth", was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

AN ACT to declare and aſcertain the privileges of the Subjects of France reſiding within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS in and by the 11th article of the treaty of amity and commerce between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, it is provided that the ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, ſhall not be reputed *Aubains* in France; and, conſequently, ſhall be exempted from the *Droit D'Aubain*, or other ſimilar duty, under what name ſoever they may, by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable; and their heirs, ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding, whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them *ab inteſtat*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded, under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of any provinces, cities or private perſons; and that the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title, or *ab inteſtat*, ſhould be exempt from the *Droit d'detraction*, or other duty of the ſame kind; ſaving, nevertheleſs, the local rights or duties, as much and as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States, or any of them.

AND WHEREAS the exemptions aforeſaid, have been confirmed by a declaration of the Moſt Chriſtian King, bearing date the 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1778, by which it is alſo eſtabliſhed, that the ſubjects of the United States of America ſhall enjoy within his dominions the privileges of nations the moſt favoured.

AND WHEREAS as well upon the ground of equality and reciprocity, as becauſe of the generous and important aid afforded to the United States by the Moſt Chriſtian King, their great and illuſtrious ally, in the preſent conteſt with Great Britain, ſuitable returns are due from the ſaid States in general, and from this in particular, by granting and eſtabliſhing on our part like and ſpecial privileges and advantages in favour of the ſubjects of France:

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſubjects of France within this State, who have come or may come to ſojourn, or reſide within the ſame, for the purpoſes of commerce or otherwiſe, ſhall have and enjoy, all and every the rights, privileges and exemptions of the full and free citizens of the State, without taking any oath, or giving any promiſe of allegiance or fidelity to this Commonwealth.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to grant to the ſubjects of France, or the other dominions of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who ſhall continue ſubjects of his ſaid Majeſty, and not qualify themſelves as citizens of this State, any right to purchaſe or hold lands or real eſtate, longer than for their reſpective lives; or to inveſt them with the privilege of voting in any election, or the capacity of enjoying any civil office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any ſubject of France, or other dominion of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who hath qualified or ſhall qualify himſelf as a citizen of this Commonwealth, by ſettling therein, and by giving thoſe aſſurances of allegiance and attachment to the ſame, which are or ſhall be required of the citizens of the ſame, ſhall die ſeized in fee of any real eſtate, the laſt will or teſtament of ſuch decedent in favour of the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any of them, whether reſiding in France or elſewhere, ſhall be good and available in the law, and the deviſee or deviſees appointed in and by ſuch laſt will or teſtament, ſhall be deemed to be citizens of this State, for the purpoſe of taking and recovering ſuch deviſe or deviſes; or if ſuch decedent hath died, or ſhall die inteſtate, the natural kindred of ſuch decedent, whether reſiding in France or elſewhere, ſhall inherit his or her real eſtate in like manner, as if ſuch decedent and his kindred were the citizens of this State.

Provided nevertheleſs, That whenever any ſubject of France ſhall become ſeized in fee of any real eſtate within this Commonwealth, by virtue of any ſuch laſt will or teſtament, or by inheritance as aforeſaid, his or her eſtate therein, after the term of five years be expired, ſhall veſt in the Commonwealth; unleſs the perſon ſeized of the ſame, within that time, either come to ſettle in, and become a citizen of this State, or inſeoff thereof, ſome citizen of this, or ſome other of the United States of America.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wedneſday, February 23. 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to revive an Act intitled, An Act to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the uninclоſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties, and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, and to extend the ſaid Act to the adjoining townſhips of Roxborough, Briſtol and Oxford, in the ſame county, and to prevent ſwine from running at large within the ſaid townſhips, for a limited time," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

AN ACT to revive an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the uninclоſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," and to extend the ſaid Act to the adjoining townſhips of Roxborough, Briſtol and Oxford, in the ſame county, and to prevent ſwine from running at large within the ſaid townſhips, for a limited time.

WHEREAS an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the uninclоſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," paſſed on the fifth day of April laſt, hath been found to be a neceſſary and beneficial law for the land holders and inhabitants of the ſaid diſtricts: AND WHEREAS by reaſon of the ſcarcity of proper timber, in or near the ſaid townſhips, ſuitable to renew the fences which were deſtroyed by the enemy, and for want of labourers to ſet up the ſame, the difficulties which occaſioned the ſaid Act, are not yet entirely ſurmounted. And as it is reaſonable, that the proviſions thereby made, ſhould be extended to the adjoining townſhips of Roxborough, Briſtol and Oxford, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia, as the land holders and inhabitants of the townſhips, laſt named, labour under like inconveniences.

AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act expired by its own limitation, on the firſt day of December laſt:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the State of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this Act, the ſaid Act, and every part thereof, the clauſe of limitation only excepted, ſhall be and hereby is revived and extended to the ſaid Townſhips of Roxborough, Briſtol, and Oxford, and ſhall continue and be in force, until the firſt day of December next.

Provided always, And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That inſtead of the penalty of twenty ſhillings by ſaid Act, directed to be levied, for every beaſt ſuffered to run at large contrary to the directions thereof, there ſhall be levied, for and during the continuance of this Act the penalty of five pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for and during the continuance of this Act it ſhall not be lawful for any ſwine, hogs, ſhoats, or pigs, to go at large within any of the ſaid townſhips, whether yoked and ringed, or not; but if any ſuch be found at large, within the ſame, every ſuch ſwine, hog, ſhoat and pig, ſhall be forfeited, one half part thereof to him that ſhall ſeize the ſame, and the other half part to the Overſeers of the poor of the place where the ſame ſhall happen, for the uſe of the poor of ſuch townſhip; or if by the Overſeers of the poor, then wholly to the uſe of the poor.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall think him or herſelf aggrieved by the ſeizure of any ſuch ſwine, hog, ſhoat, or pig, as aforeſaid, he may appeal to any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid county, who is hereby impowered to hear and finally determine the ſame; and if thereupon the ſaid ſeizure be confirmed by ſuch Juſtice, the perſon ſo appealing, ſhall further, forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings to the uſe of the poor of the Townſhip where ſuch ſeizure ſhall be made, ſuch ſum of forty ſhillings being depoſited with ſuch Juſtice, before he proceed to hear the ſaid appeal, and upon ſuch confirmation, deliver to the Overſeer of the poor; but otherwiſe returned to the appellant.

*** The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet at the Council Chamber, this evening at ſix o'clock, of which the Members of that Board are requeſted to take notice.

††† The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meet at ſix o'clock this evening, at the Dutch Lutheran School-houſe in Cherry-Alley.

February 26. EDWARD POLE Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Tueſday the 29th inſt. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late ſtore of John Galloway, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern,

ALL his STOCK on hand of Dry Goods, and ſome Houſhold Furniture, viz. broadcloths of various colours, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, ſergedenims, corduroys, fuſtains, jeans, damaſcus, bengals, ſilk knit patterns, tambour waiſtcoat patterns, Ruſſia drilling, buckram, linens, cambricks, ſcarf twiſt, ſewing ſilk and thread well aſſorted, ſilk knee garters, mohair and metal buttons, &c. &c. &c.

MARY GALLOWAY, Executrix.
RICHARD PORTER, Executor.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED ſome time laſt week, a middle-ſized BULL-DOG, about a year old, of a yellowiſh colour, has ſome black in his face, and white about his neck and breaſt. Whoever will give information of the ſaid Dog, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For any currency that paſſes in the United States of America, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT elegant Farm called RURAL FELICITY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in Reading townſhip, in the county of York and State of Pennſylvania, on the banks of Great Conewagoe Creek; on which is a large two ſtory houſe with three rooms on a floor, the lower ſtory ceiled, with an excellent cellar underneath, a ſpring that never fails within two rods of the door, and another within ſix, a barn about ſixty feet long and thirty feet wide, with ſtables ſufficient to hold forty head of cattle, an out-houſe for an overſeer or Negro quarter, a waggon houſe, hog-houſe, hen-houſe, &c. an excellent garden paled in, a new apple mill and cyder preſs, two good bearing orchards of the beſt fruit, a variety of excellent peach, pear, and cherry-trees, about twenty five acres of good clover and timoth meadow made with a ſtream of water running through it, and ten acres more may be eaſily made; the fields are covered with clover and blue graſs, and may be mowed, they produce the beſt of grain, hemp and flax; the timber walnut, hickory, oak and poplar; the whole lately put in repair, and under good fence; a mill within a ſhort mile, and the grain raiſed on the place is carried to it in a boat kept for that purpoſe: The creek runs along the meadow before the door; the houſe ſtands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extenſive proſpect over the whole farm, and of the creek three quarters of a mile, which is large, and in the ſeaſon abounds with fiſh of various kinds, and great plenty of ducks harbour in it: The great road leading from Carliſle to Baltimore runs within ſixty rods of the front of the houſe. There is a very elegant mill-ſeat on the premiſes, ſtone lying ready to build a dam at the ſpot, and not more than ſix rods of a head or tale race to dig. Upon the whole it may be juſtly ſaid, that few places in America can boaſt ſo many advantages, as it lies in a healthful and pleaſant part of the country, in an agreeable neighbourhood, contiguous to mills of almoſt every kind, forges and furnaces, an Engliſh epiſcopal church, two Lutheran churches, three Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, two Calviniſt meering-houſes, a low Dutch church, a Quaker meeting-houſe, a Dunker meeting-houſe, and a Roman chapel, within the circumference of eight miles: It alſo lies within one mile of the town of Berlin, two of Abbet's town, eight of Hunter's town, eight of M'Calliſter's town, twenty-five of Carliſle, eight of Dover town, and twelve of York town. The above will ſuit either a gentleman for a country ſeat, a farmer or grazier. A good title will be made, and the purchaſer may be ſupplied with ſtock ſufficient, farming utenſils, implements of huſbandry, and a conſiderable quantity of lime on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Abbet's town.

JOHN CLARK, Junior.

P. S. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply, before the ſeaſon for farming is too far advanced.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcriber is about leaving Philadelphia, and deſires all perſons to whom ſhe may be indebted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe who are indebted to her are alſo deſired to make immediate payment.

MARY SILVESTRE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and all perſons who are indebted to him either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

To be SOLD, half a ſhare of the Miſſiſippi Lands, to the amount of 80 or 100,000 acres, of an extraordinary ſoil, laying on the river; either by quarter ſhares or half ſhares, or by a company. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Grey's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, or at his ſtore between the Old and New Ferry-houſes, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

LEVI MARKS.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a child to nurſe into her own houſe. None other than a reputable family need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL LOT of MEDICINES, conſiſting of Cream of Tartar, Spaniſh Flies, Glauber Salts, Tartar Emetic, Camphor, Jallap, and Rhubarb. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping and accounts, alſo arithmetic and algebra, and all the neceſſary branches of the mathematics. He would be glad to ſerve in a Merchant's employ, or any of the Continental departments: Likewiſe would treat with any Gentleman as a Teacher in the above arts and ſciences. He can procure a good recommendation. Enquire of the Printer; or a few lines directed to J. M. at the Coneſtogo Waggon in Market-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 7th of March, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city, all the right, title and intereſt of James Talbot, late of ſaid city, of, in and to one moiety or half part of a brick meſſuage or tenement three ſtories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, more or leſs; bounded on the weſt by John Engelberger's lot, on the eaſt by John Ravenſtein's houſe and lot, on the ſouth by the Rev. Mr. Kunzee's ground, and on the north by ſaid Race-ſtreet: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid James Talbot, at the ſuit of Seagrove and Conſtable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Paſſyunk road, near the New Play-houſe; the houſe is thirty feet front by twenty feet deep, with ſix fire places, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole: The lot is forty-ſix feet front by ſeventy five feet deep, clear of ground-rent. Alſo to be ſold, a few barrels of Lampblack, about forty pounds in each, a few buſhels of fine Salt, ſome braſs knob iron rim'd Locks, braſs Dividers with or without ſteel Pencils, Augers, a large Scale Beam, Ship Chandlery, and a ſet of Books of Architecture. Any perſon wanting any of the above articles may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Southwark, the corner of Front and Shippen-ſtreets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hundred and ſeventy-eight fathom long, which he purpoſes to rebuild in the ſpring, and would be willing to take a partner with a competent ſtock.

Eaſton, Feb. 12, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Eaſton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennſylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Riſing Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horſe Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horſe Dawſon. Frederick and Dawſon are allowed, by the beſt judges, to have got as good colts for the ſaddle or harneſs, as any imported horſes have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of ſale.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1780.

A BRITISH priſoner named RICHARD PARROT, who was taken out of gaol by the ſubſcriber and employed as a ſervant in his family, abſented himſelf on Tueſday the firſt inſtant. He is a ſailor, a ſhort well ſet fellow, born in England, has a ſquint in one of his eyes, and is about twenty years of age: Had on a light country cloth coat, rather too large, with buttons covered with the ſame, a ſailor's red jacket, country cloth breeches the colour of the coat, grey worſted ſtockings, country-made ſhoes, with round yellow metal buckles, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

N. B. Said GEDDES wants to rent a Plantation within twelve miles of this city, for which a good rent will be given.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret Robinſon, the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in Almond-ſtreet, hath for a conſiderable time paſt behaved in a very unbecoming manner, by borrowing money of all perſons from whom ſhe could get it, both in my name and her own, to purchaſe drink: And ſeeing no appearance of amendment in her behaviour, I am at length obliged, contrary to my inclination, to take this method of forwarning all perſons againſt truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may hereafter contract. And all perſons with whom ſhe has been carrying on a correſpondence are hereby deſired to produce their accounts ſoon after this notice, otherwiſe I ſhall think myſelf no ways liable to pay the ſame by law.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Mariner.

N. B. As there is another perſon of the name of Daniel Robinſon in this city, I ought by way of diſtinction to have mentioned my occupation, that of a Mariner.

January 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate on the ſouth branch of Rariton River, in Hunterdon County, New Jerſey, five miles from Pitts-Town, twelve from Delaware river, twenty-eight from Brunſwick landing, and thirty from Trenton; containing one hundred and fifty acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder woodland; there are about twelve acres of excellent meadow, and ſome more may be made. There is on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of ſtones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoiſting works and rolling ſcreene are all in good order and go by water; alſo an oil mill built laſt ſummer, 26 by 30 feet, with ſixteen peſtles, and as many more may be ſet a-going with a very ſmall expence; alſo a ſaw-mill; all which ſaid mills ſtand on the ſaid ſouth branch of Rariton, a never-failing ſtream of water which is ſufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and in a fine part of the country, particularly well ſituated for a ſtore, one having been kept at ſaid place for many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

4 MAHLON TAYLOR.

A few DOZENS of beſt FRENCH

BOW STRINGS,

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID REES,

At the corner of Church-Alley, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for caſh only, viz.

A NUMBER of Horſes fit for the ſaddle and draught; one elegant Colt riſing three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the Engliſh breed, a variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horſes, one light Stage Waggon ſuitable for two horſes, one Cart for two horſes, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utenſils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforeſaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to ſew and take care of children, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WHITEHEAD AND CAVE,
WHITESMITHS,

In Walnut ſtreet, two doors above the corner of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKE this method of informing the Public, That they repair JACKS of all kinds, hang BELLS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and perform every other branch in the Whiteſmiths buſineſs.

A QUANTITY of
COARSE SALT,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL INGLIS AND Co.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living in Almond-ſtreet, Southwark, a middle-ſized rediſh COW, with ſome white under her belly, and the fore part of her bag white. Whoever has loſt the ſaid Cow is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER DUFFEE.

N. B. Said Cow has been cried three times through the public market.

February 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
NICOLAS PERREE,

FRENCH TEACHER, in Cherry-Alley, next door to the German Lutheran School-houſe, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and very fine aſſortment of FRENCH BOOKS, among which are choice Military books, the moſt celebrated French authors Works, and a great many other excellent ones. Catalogues may be found at ſaid NICOLAS PERREE's.

WANTED,

THE LOAN of Forty Thouſand Continental Dollars, for ſix weeks or two months, for which very large intereſt and uſe will be given, and double ſecurity depoſited with the loaner in goods that will be very ſaleable in the ſpring; the goods to be vendued if the money is not paid by the time with ſuch intereſt as ſhall be agreed on. For particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, laſt fall, a black and white COW, branded on the horns. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cow is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

Feb. 21, 1780. JACOB RINK.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on next April,

A HOUSE, and about eight and a half acres of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from the city, (formerly part of Dubree's land) being on a lane leading to Robert Morris, Eſquire's place, on Schuylkill, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Turner's place on the Wiſſahickon road: The houſe is 32 feet by 18, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and a ten feet wide piazza round the one half: Alſo a two ſtory brick Kitchen adjoining: The whole is well finiſhed, and was built about four years ſince. A new frame building, 36 feet by 27, containing ſtabling for four horſes and four cows, chair and cart-houſe, &c. and loft ſufficient for eighteen or twenty tons of hay; a pump of excellent water near the houſe. The land lays high, airy and healthy; great part of it was manured and ſowed with clover laſt ſummer, and is under good fence. It is very ſuitable for a ſummer retreat for a genteel family, or for attending the market. The purchaſer may be accommodated on a leaſe with a lot adjoining the above, containing upwards of five acres; on this lot there is an extraordinary good garden with aſparagus and Strawberry beds, and young bearing trees of the beſt kinds of peaches, pears, &c. a young orchard of about four acres, highly manured laſt fall, and now great part in wheat and clover. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes; who likewiſe has to diſpoſe of, a good horſe for chair or ſaddle, milch cows, farming utenſils, and ſome ſeed potatoes of the beſt kind.

4 ADAM HUBLEY.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Juſt publiſhed (printed from the London copy) and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

STRICTURE
ON THE PHILADELPHIA
MESCHIENZA, OR TRIUMPH
Upon leaving AMERICA unconquered.

Lower Dublin, January

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin townſhip, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Briſtol road. Enquire of the ſubſcriber on ſaid Farm; who has for ſale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horſe, and two good Mares, all uſed to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

WANTED,

A WOMAN capable of cooking and waſhing for a ſmall family, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

At the Subſcriber's Office at the corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Front ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, ſituate on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter. Alſo a certain piece or parcel of LAND, ſituate in Lower Providence townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold at private ſale by the 26th inſtant, they will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe; the ſale to begin at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Feb. 10, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, a roan HORSE, fifteen years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, has neither brand nor ear mark, was [illegible] before, paces and trots, carries low and appears to have had the fiſtula, goes wide behind when rode, and ſomewhat lame in one of his hind legs. Alſo was ſtolen at the ſame time, a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with blue cloth houſings, the ſtirrup leathers [illegible] through the ſweat-flaps; a large ſilver face watch much worn, with a large hole in the outſide caſe; a pocket book marked M I. with ſome paper money; one five dollar, and two ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe and ſaddle if taken above twenty miles from home, and if within twenty miles Fifty Dollars on his delivery, and reaſonable charges paid by

February 13. THOMAS JONES.

Philadelphia, Feb.

STOPPED,

On ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and may be ſeen at Alexander Carlyle's, The following Articles, viz.

TWO ſilver table ſpoons, marked - - G
One ditto and pap ſpoon, no mark,
Six ſilver tea ſpoons, marked - W - - I
Six ſilver ditto, marked B W E.
Four ditto, marked M. P.
Two ditto marked H.
Two ditto, marked S T S.
Two ditto I R. One ditto M. Four ditto no mark.
One pair ſilver ſugar-tongs, no mark.
Four ſilver watches, maker's name and No. to be produced by the claimers.
One ſilver heart and piece chain, I. S. W. M.
Silver mounting for a ſword.
One pair ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver.
One crucifix ditto ſet in ſilver.
Two ſilver buttons decyphered D. G.
One ſilver double heart. One knee-buckle. One ear-ring.
One pair ſilver ſleeve buttons.
Thirteen jacket buttons, green ſtone ſet in braſs.
A child's necklace. An Engliſh ſhilling and nine coppers.
Half a piece pea green ribband.
Three remnants of check. 6
One old pair ſilk ſtockings, marked I B.
A woman's ruffle for a gown, ſilk.
Ten yards ſpotted chintz, light ground.
Six yards ditto, dark ground.
Two maccaroni jacket patterns, ſpotted velvet.
One remnant dark chintz.
Two remnants black everlaſting.
Two pair new buckſkin breeches.
Two old handkerchiefs, one black and the other ſpotted.

The above articles will be reſtored to the proper owners, on their proving property and paying charges,

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

N. B. Said A. CARLYLE has to let, a TAN YARD with a compleat ſtock of BARK for one year, any perſon inclining to rent the ſame may apply to him at his houſe in Fifth ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS
BY
JOHN DUNLAP

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

My Countrymen,

IT is among the advantages of a government, administered on free principles, that a man may not only follow what occupation he pleases, but hold also the opinions, and publish the doctrines which are most agreeable to him. As many seem inclined to use this last privilege, particularly with relation to your finances, all have the opportunity of chusing a system ready made, if they will not be at the trouble of framing one for themselves. It is however by no means a matter of indifference, what system is generally adopted, and particularly whether or not it be an honest system; for though we should admit, that a considerable present profit may be derived from knavery, we must agree that a lasting loss is incurred. So that in effect a sum obtained on fraudulent principles, pays heavier interest than even an usurer would have exacted.

Chartres, who was one of the most notorious as well as one of the greatest rogues that ever lived, often said, he would give ten thousand pounds for a good character. It seems that by repeatedly ruining the widow and the orphan, with other enormities, his bad reputation was so firmly established, that he could no longer find men foolish enough to become his dupes. Government will soon arrive at the deplorable situation of Chartres, if they suffer themselves to be drawn into an imitation of his conduct.

These things being premised, let us proceed to examine, whether the depreciation hath been a wise and a just tax. I involve these things together, because I wish to inculcate a thorough conviction, that in all cases, but more particularly in matters of finance, that which is wicked can never be wise.

The proposition that depreciation is a good tax, involves two others. First that a tax on money is a good one, and secondly, that the depreciation is a good mode of laying and collecting it. To give both these a fair examination, we will for the present admit the former to be true. In order to determine the latter, let us suppose the State is about to issue its paper, and should say openly to the people, we here offer you our note for a guinea, but we intend to make so many others of the same kind, that it shall not eventually be worth more than a groat. What would such a note sell for in the first instance? Perhaps nothing, but certainly not above four pence, because it is evident, that no man would give more for it in present, than it would be worth in future. The intention of the State, therefore would be defeated at once, and they would have the mortification to find that the whole course of intended depreciation, would be run in an instant.

Suppose that instead of fixing the future value at a groat, they were to leave it indefinite. Then what would the note sell for? It would sell for nothing,; because, even those who inclined to believe in it at all, would conclude differently, as to the eventual value. But as the eventual must be the standard of the immediate value, consequently, the latter would be as indeterminate as the former; and therefore, it could not possibly serve as a medium of commerce. If for instance, the individual A, believed it would be worth half a guinea, B a crown, and C a shilling. If A wanted to buy of B, the price would be too high, and if of C, it would be still higher. But as each of them would trade for specie on equal terms, he would refuse the paper for the sake of a more certain medium.

It may be said that experience hath contradicted this reasoning. If her sentence is against us, we must be wrong, but perhaps, that sentence is mistaken. We must remember, that when the money was first issued it was to a people used to place confidence in paper. It was accompanied with promises, similar to those which they had been accustomed to rely on. It was made for a purpose they had much at heart. Their enthusiasm would hardly give time for reflection. The circulation of it at the value specified was a necessary consequence, and that circulation having taken place, the few who had not confidence, found it would purchase of the many who had; wherefore, as it served to satisfy their immediate wants, they also would naturally receive it. Add to this, that the general determination of the people, and their good opinion of the Congress was so great, that no person dared openly suggest a doubt of the future redemption. For whatever solid reasoning such doubt might have arisen from, or been supported by, it certainly would then have been placed to the account of disaffection. Nay, it is more than probable, that if any man out of Congress, had hazarded the idea of an intentional depreciation, the people would have washed out such an insult on that respected Body, with the blood of the offender. There is then an infinite difference between the two cases. But if we consult experience in a more similar instance, we shall find, that her unerring decree is decidedly in our favour. What was the conduct of those who really entertained doubts as to the future value? Did they not shut up their stores, conceal their goods, leave their grain unthreshed, and the like? Were not the first regulations made expressly with the view of punishing disaffected persons? And were not the terms tory and monopolizer very early considered as of the same import? But this is not all: We must all remember the late situation of things, when by an attempt made in some publications to shew the propriety of redeeming our paper at a depreciated rate, the rapidity of depreciation was so accelerated as to give an appearance of reason to the very doctrines which occasioned it. Under these circumstances, many persons refused to traffic for any other money than specie; but since that period, when the paper had obtained a more fixed value, the same persons received it with equal, and in some instances with greater readiness.

The reader's own judgment and reflection will convince him without further proof, that if the intended depreciation were declared, it would fail of the effect. Let us next suppose it to be concealed, and then the first idea which presents itself is the violation of public faith.

It hath been already observed, that our paper is a promise made by Government on the part of those who possess the land, labour, and commodities of the country. This idea cannot be too well fixed in our minds. When A purchases a commodity of B what does he give? Not specie but the promise of Government for so much specie at a future period. Not only in the act of emitting therefore is this promise made, it is reiterated by the public officers who convey it from the Treasury to individuals; nay, more; it is confirmed in every private bargain. If A being indebted to B assigns in payment a promissory note, which C had given him, C becomes B's debtor instead of A; but as this is purely optional, C makes no new contract with B, who relies upon the original promise made to A. On the contrary, if A delivers in payment a promissory note of Government, that is, if he pays the debt with paper, then the Government having by law compelled B to accept their paper in extinguishment of A's debt, they of consequence make a new contract with him for the redemption of it. This being the case, what can be more dishonest than to continue issuing such notes, in order to reduce their value. If the baleful effect be produced, it is of no consequence in what mode the cause operates. To poison is as wicked as to stab, nor was it ever yet heard of, that the guilt of murder could be atoned by the clean and clever manner of performing it. The iniquity of breaking public promises directly is evident. Can the breaking them indirectly mend the matter? Or in other words, will the weight of a crime be lessened by the addition of hypocrisy?

But further, it is confessed on all hands that taxes should be raised from individuals in proportion to their wealth. Depreciation on the contrary raises its tax in the greatest possible disproportion. He who by the successful efforts of twenty years unremitted industry, had gained a little competence in money, is taxed at least nineteen shillings in the pound, while his neighbour who possesses a country almost equal to that of a German Prince is not taxed a shilling.

Again: If Government can ever be justified in making a difference as to the proportion of taxes to be paid, that difference should be in favour of its best and most faithful subjects, but depreciation operates most on those who have received most of the paper, and he who never would receive it at all, eludes the tax entirely.

Lastly, a wise government will always encourage and reward industry and frugality, and for the same reason, it will discountenance and punish idleness and dissipation, but if the theory and practice of depreciation be established and adopted, then it will follow, that he who laboured most and wasted least, would pay the heaviest tax, and he who wasted most and laboured least, would pay the lightest.

This new doctrine, then, of depreciation, founded on the supposed propriety of taxing money, involves in it as necessary consequences, that those who should receive it, from their confidence in, and attachment to government, would be defrauded, and those who should refuse it, would benefit by the fraud. That those who had industriously added to the wealth of the State, would lose the fruits of their industry, for the sake of the lazy and dissolute; and that those who had been compelled to accept the paper, would be as effectually robbed by the two acts of government taken together, as they would have been by the one act of a highway-man or house-breaker.

I shall forbear to mention the frauds which public officers are excited to commit, by a knowledge that the depreciating money placed in their hands for the public service, may by a seasonable investure for private purposes, produce an amazing profit, and yet their accounts appear to be perfectly square and just. On this subject I feel too much to speak with temper, besides it is not my object to inflame but to inform. Peace be with them, if bosoms like theirs can harbour peace.

But let us now suppose, that all objections to the mode could possibly be obviated, still there remains another question, whether the pre-supposed tax on money is a good one? This again divides itself into two points, first, whether it be right to lay a tax on specie? And secondly, whether if so, it be also right to tax the paper which represents it? These questions should be examined with accuracy, because they bid fair to occur frequently in the course of our public affairs. Admitting then, for the present, that a tax on specie is right, let us examine the other.

Taxes should be laid and levied upon the wealth of the State. If in any society, the wealth, that is the land, labour and commodities were worth 9,900,000 dollars, and if there were in it 100,000 dollars circulating specie as this sum would when sent abroad, bring home an equivalent in other commodities, the wealth of the State might be estimated at 10,000,000. Suppose in this situation of things, the government should issue a million of paper, would the State be richer than before? Would it produce more of the necessaries of life, or maintain a greater number of men? Certainly it would not, nor on the other hand, would the wealth of the State be diminished, should the whole paper be instantly destroyed. But during the circulation of it, every commodity would nominally be dearer, perhaps at twenty prices, consequently the nominal wealth of that State would be 200,000 000. A tax, therefore, of six pence in the pound, on every man's property, would sink the whole. Let us suppose that in such a State, during the circulation of the paper, a part of the people, either from diffidence as to the value, opposition to Government, or any other cause, should constantly avoid receiving it, or when received immediately dispose of it, what would be the consequences of a tax on the paper under all these circumstances? In the first place the burden would not fall on the wealth of the State, but meerly on the sign, or measure of that wealth. For instance, if A and B being possessed of equal property, A had sold to B and received paper, B who had the wealth would pay nothing, A who had only the sign would pay all. In the second place the burthen would not fall on the whole people, but only on a part, and that the most friendly to government. In the third place, the doubts and difficulties as to receiving the paper would be encreased, because the tax would operate as a premium to the money-holder, to dispose of it, and as a penalty upon his neighbour, for receiving it. Thus while government by one law compel the reception of their notes, they by another prohibit it. Of consequence the notes and the government too would vaguely fluctuate on the surface of popular opinion, and like a shattered bark with tattered sails and broken oars, whose rudder is lost, they would become the sport of those waves which could not fail to overwhelm them.

The objections above stated have certainly some weight; but another and a weightier objection still remains. To elucidate it let us suppose, that a merchant had issued his promissory notes to the amount of 10,000l. and when called on for payment, instead of vending a part of his property, should offer his creditors, ten fifteen or even nineteen shillings in the pound. If he was able to pay the whole he certainly would be considered as a knave, and if not as a bankrupt. Where is the difference between paying only nineteen shillings in the pound, and a tax of one shilling in the pound laid by government on its own notes? Would not the conclusion in both cases be the same? If a tax of one shilling can be justly laid, why not a tax of ten? Why not of nineteen? Why not sink the whole at a single stroke? Can a satisfactory answer be given to such questions? If it cannot, what will become of that public confidence on which not only the paper but the government itself must be supported? For the security of their rights mankind unite in the social state. For these they place the sword in the hand of the Magistrate. For these they have often resumed it. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not pretend to blame the private sentiments of any individual, much less any collective body, and infinitely less the deliberative act of any State. I know all the indecency of presuming to set up private judgment as the measure of public conduct. I shall therefore most sedulously endeavor to avoid it. I wish to avoid the shadow of offence to any, but I wish to give salutary caution to all. I earnestly wish to remove the cloud of prejudice and display the radiance of truth.

I am your friend,

AN AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 29th inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late store of John Galloway, deceased, in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern,

ALL his STOCK on hand of Dry Goods, and some Houshold Furniture, viz. broadcloths of various colours, ratteens, shalloons, durants, sergedenims, corduroys, fustains, jeans, damascus, bengals, silk knit patterns, tambour waist oat patterns, Russia drilling, buckram, linens, cambricks, scarf twist, sewing silk and thread well assorted, silk knee garters, mohair and metal buttons, &c. &c. &c.

MARY GALLOWAY, Executrix.
RICHARD PORTER, Executor.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

DUBLIN, October 12.

THE Parliament being met, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made the following Speech to the two Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT a time when the trade of this kingdom is become in ſome meaſure the particular object of public attention, I could wiſh that the general tranquility had been ſo eſtabliſhed as that you might have leiſure to deliberate on ſo important a ſubject. But I flatter myſelf, that at this very intereſting criſis you will not ſuffer any conſiderations of intereſt, however valuable, to abate your efforts or interrupt your unanimity. I have received his Majeſty's expreſs orders to aſſure you, that the cares and perplexities inſeparable from a ſtate of war have not prevented his royal attention from being extended to the intereſts and diſtreſs of this kingdom. The money which has been remitted to this country for its defence while England had every reaſon to apprehend a formidable and immediate attack, is a convincing proof of his affectionate regard. Full of ſolicitude for the felicity of his people, his Majeſty will readily concur with his Parliament in proper meaſures to reconcile the common intereſts of all his ſubjects.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that ſince the laſt ſeſſion of this Parliament his Majeſty's family is increaſed by the birth of another Prince. May that Providence which continues to add to his domeſtic felicity protect the honor of his crown and the happineſs of his people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

With infinite pain I find myſelf neceſſitated to inform you, that from the extraordinary deficiencies in the revenue, the very liberal grants made in your laſt ſeſſion have not proved ſufficient for the neceſſities of government, ſo that, much againſt my inclinations and notwithſtanding my utmoſt efforts, there are great arrearages for which you muſt provide.

His Majeſty's paternal attention to the intereſts of his people, his ſolicitude to effect whatever can poſſibly be done to avoid the neceſſity of increaſing the public burdens, have engaged him to command me moſt graciouſly to declare to you, that in every department the utmoſt œconomy ſhall be uſed that is conſiſtent with the honor of his crown and the real intereſts of the nation.

I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you, with the other neceſſary papers. I doubt not but your known loyalty to the King and attachment to your country will animate you to go as far as the national abilities will admit in making proviſion for the neceſſary ſervices and honorable ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The united efforts and vaſt military preparations of the Houſe of Bourbon ſeem only to have re-animated the courage and opened the reſources of the brave and loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty in this kingdom. My only concern is, that the deficiency in the Treaſury has prevented me from giving that happy diſpoſition its greateſt and moſt conſtitutional effect, by a vigorous execution of the militia law.

I am aſſured, that whatever dangers may threaten us from abroad, you will not ſuffer them to divert your attention from domeſtic regulations, and that among the ſeveral ſubjects which deſerve your conſideration, the proteſtant charter ſchools and manufactures of linen will continue to be objects of your moſt ſerious attention. The double tie of inclination and duty induces me to co-operate with you in theſe meaſures, and in every other which may tend to increaſe the proſperity of this kingdom, and ſerve its true intereſts. Nothing will ever give me ſo much real ſatisfaction as uſing my efforts to contribute to the welfare of Ireland, nor can I render a more acceptable ſervice to my ſovereign than that of contributing to the happineſs of his people.

The Commons having retired and the Speaker reported the Speech, Sir Robert Dean moved for an addreſs of thanks. Richard H. Hutchinſon ſeconded him, in a labored panegyric on the advantages and happineſs of all kinds which Ireland enjoyed under the beſt of Kings, and under the beſt adminiſtration poſſible. He entered into a detail of the advantages derived and to be derived by Ireland in greater abundance from Britain. He ſaid that the King and Parliament at Weſtminſter were diſpoſed to concur in any thing that might be advantageous to Ireland; that the intereſt of the whole empire ought to be preferred to partial views of ſtate, &c &c. &c.

This is wonderful, ſaid Mr. Gratton; let us recur to facts. The Speech we have juſt heard is the matter before the houſe: It contains nothing explicit, nothing ſatisfactory: It appears calculated only to pacify the people; it leads to nothing which can effect it. His Majeſty has received from his ſubjects of Ireland addreſſes demanding a free exportation. Do not addreſſes on ſo important a ſubject deſerve ſome anſwer? Is the people of Ireland unworthy of the notice of Britiſh Miniſters? Have the ſervants of the crown, reſiding among us, no regard for the intereſts of this kingdom? Are not thoſe ſervants repreſentatives of the people? Why then do not they ſpeak out? Are our calamities of ſo hidden a nature, that they ought not to be ſpoken of? (Here he gave the moſt pathetic and eloquent deſcription of the unhappy ſtate of Ireland) It is clear we have nothing to expect, ſince no attention is paid to the addreſſes of the people, though backed with the ſolicitations of the crown-officers themſelves. Ireland muſt therefore rely only on its own courage; from the efforts of its inhabitants only can it expect redreſs of its grievances, and extenſion of its commerce. I aſk if ſound policy can dictate an oppoſition to thoſe efforts, either here or elſewhere, and if that oppoſition can be made without danger? Why then do we not in our addreſs ſpeak, as the people have ſpoke in theirs? Have we leſs reſolution than the people have ſhewn? Shall the Commons of Ireland diſcover leſs firmneſs than the populace have ſhewn? Are we become ſo degenerate, ſo contemptible, as to fear the cenſure of England more than we do the cries of our manufacturers?

The diſtreſs of this kingdom is twofold. The people are reduced to beggary, and the State to bankruptcy. The Commiſſioners of the public revenues can prove the firſt, and I would wiſh them to declare on their oaths if the reſtrictions on our trade have not cauſed it; if this part of our diſtreſs is not effected by the prohibition by England of exporting woolens? If this kingdom can ſupport its inhabitants, though it is not half peopled? If, when the Continent of America ſhall be opened for their reception, our people will not go there in crouds, rather than languiſh in their native country, the victims of Engliſh tyranny, or die by famine, in conſequence of an Act of the Engliſh Parliament? I would wiſh them to ſay, if one rich merchant or trader is to be found in this kingdom? A kingdom exhauſted by a balance of trade for many years againſt her, and by the continual abſolution of revenue by abſentee landlords, and at this inſtant owing its exiſtence only to the aſſociations. But this expedient is only momentary; we muſt have ſomething more eſſential done.

As to the ſtate of bankruptcy to which the kingdom is reduced, it is the effect of prodigality without bounds, and licentiouſneſs and violence unreſtrained, which prevail. Unbounded prodigality with limited means—Unbridled licentiouſneſs and violence unintermitted. I need mention only one inſtance. We have ſeen the Attorney General compel the merchants of Cork, to ſign an illegal obligation as a collateral ſecurity to an illegal oath!

The public charges in time for peace, of this impoveriſhed country, amount to one ſixth part of what ſupports England. What proportion is there between the abilities of the two countries? What is the object of this expence? Infamous penſions granted to the moſt infamous men! Will thoſe infamous men whom we ſupport, vote againſt an extention of our trade? Will they vote againſt the means of enriching themſelves? Alas! to what extremities have theſe Miniſters reduced the kingdom! Our poverty inſulted by the ſpeech from the throne! To be told, in order to diſcover more effectually to us our ſtate of beggary, that the officers of the crown who reſide here have drawn upon England for 50,000l. ſterling, without which, the troops could not have encamped; while it is well known that the ill conduct of government alone, has enervated its arm, and plucked from its hand the ſword of defence.

Mr. Gratton then propoſed the following amendment to the addreſs. "We pray your Majeſty to be aſſured, that with the greateſt reluctance we approach you on this occaſion. But the conſtant bleeding of the revenues by abſentees, and the unhappy prohibitions on our trade, have produced ſo heavy calamities, that the natural ſupport of our country has failed, and our manufacturers die in want; and famine ſtalks in our ſtreets. The only means of reviving the expiring commerce of this miſerable part of your Majeſty's dominions, is to open a free trade, and ſuffer your Iriſh ſubjects to enjoy their natural and native rights." Lord Weſtport ſeconded the amendment. Sir Henry Cavendiſh recommending loyalty, could not but grant, that the general pulſe of the nation indicated the laſt degree of a conſumption. He propoſed a Committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation. Mr. Ogle recapitulated the grievances of Ireland, and emphatically obſerved, that the embargo was altogether impolitic. The government, ſaid he, on this occaſion, has ſhewn ſuch oppreſſion and duplicity, that to ſave my life, I ſhould not be tempted to rely on its promiſes.

As for myſelf, ſaid Mr. Flood, I approve of the enquiry moved for. I hope the day of relief is at hand. But the ſpeech before us is ambiguous, on this ſubject. It promiſes every thing, yet it promiſes nothing. How does it comport, for inſtance, with the King's promiſes, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament? I cannot alſo avoid obſerving, that though the King is held forth as the beſt of Kings, yet this poor Kingdom has hitherto experienced none of his kindneſs. After having expatiated on the national diſtreſſes, he finiſhed with obſerving, that notwithſtanding all theſe things, as unanimity was ſo eſſentially neceſſary at preſent, he would vote againſt the amendment.

Mr. Recorder, ſpoke little, but expreſſed himſelf with much boldneſs. Said that neither the Peers nor Commons of England, had a right to reſtrain the commerce of Ireland. "It is, ſaid he, a uſurpation in them. What did I ſay? It is a tyranny, which ought immediately to be ſuppreſſed. An honorable member hopes the day of relief is at hand. I doubt it: We are no longer to hope and expect, and wait; the propereſt time to go to the King, is the hour of adverſity. Let us be firm in our language and in our reſolutions. We muſt take our meaſures againſt the Miniſters, who having loſt America, involve this Kingdom in the ſyſtem of their infamous politics. I will vote for the amendment."

If we mean real ſervice to this Kingdom, ſaid Sir Edward Newenham, this is not yet ſufficient. Let us open our hearts: Let us tell the King, that as long as his ſubjects are miſerable, oppreſſed, and deceived, his reign can be neither fortunate nor glorious. Let our addreſs be adequate to the circumſtances of the times, and the ſituation of our country. Is any perſon within theſe walls, able to juſtify the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry to this country? Is there any one (who has not abjured the intereſts of Great-Britain as well as Ireland) who can put his hand on his heart, and ſay, that the Miniſtry have ſupported the honor of the two Kingdoms, or provided for their ſafety? Treating us with contempt, and adding inſult to neglect, they have filled up the meaſure of our misfortunes. They hope, but I truſt in vain, to ſaddle us with the deficiencies occaſioned by the loſs of America. His name who originally fomented all our troubles, is written on the infamous liſt of penſions paid by us. The name of Francis Bernard; a name fatal to the honor of Britain, to its glory and happineſs. This man's tyrannical ſyſtem, tending to ſubjugate every thing, and therefore agreeable to the Miniſtry, was fatally adopted. Being abſolutely abſorbed in their horrible conteſt with America, they have neglected every meaſure for the preſervation of theſe Kingdoms.

Altho' I am thankful to our friends for what they have done in England to procure an extenſion of our trade, yet I don't approve of the means they have employed. WE ARE AN INDEPENDANT NATION. We have a Parliament of our own; and our own Courts of Judicature; why then ſhall we aſk favors from any Parliament whatever? Let us ourſelves paſs Acts for the neceſſary extenſion of our trade. We will try if a Miniſter can be found ſo hardy as to prevent the effect of thoſe Acts. We have attained the age of manhood, and need not the tutelage of a cruel Step-mother, nor ought we to rely on the inſidous promiſes of a jealous ſiſter. Whatever obligations we have heretofore been under to Britain, they are more than doubly paid. Our brave ſoldiers and ſailors have enabled Britain to conquer the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. The plains of America, and the fields of Germany, atteſt the bravery of the Iriſh. Thouſands of our brave countrymen have left their lives there. What has Ireland obtained in return? In the Eaſt we are forbidden to trade. In the Weſt we are reſtrained. Germany and other parts of the Continent would take off from us large quantities of woolens. But the curſed Britiſh inquiſition has hitherto prevented it. What obligations have we then to Great-Britain? Will their aſſiſtance in the glorious revolution of 1688 be mentioned? I ſay *glorious*, tho' I well know it is not ſo called in the *Tory* callender. But I call every revolution *glorious* which compels a bad, a weak, and obſtinate Prince, to abdicate a throne which he has diſgraced, and reſtores to a people entire, the rights, liberties and importunes which it may have loſt a long time, in the general political balance of Europe. Certainly ſuch a revolution is agreeable to the ſpirit of Conſtitution; it is founded on a right inherent in the people.

Before we engage to paſs any grants, let us name a Committee to take into conſideration the ſtate of the country, and let the members be on oath, to report things as they really are. As to the addreſs, whatever elſe it contains, let it demand a change of Miniſters and meaſures; let it repreſent the truth before the throne; if the English Parliament refuſe or neglect to repeal the Acts reſtraining our trade, we will repeal them virtually ourſelves, by not obeying them. Other nations will readily open their ports to us, and we can accommodate their veſſels in our harbours. In a few months this nation will be capable of repelling the attacks of any foreign enemy; and by a rotation of military diſcipline, the whole nation will become one body of conſtitutional ſoldiery. The characters of land holder, citizen, farmer and ſoldier, will be united in one and the ſame perſon.—"For my part, I will give my negative to any addreſs, which ſhall not expreſs or declare our right to a free and unreſtricted trade, which ſhall not diſavow all uſurped power, by any Parliament whatever; and ſhall not eſtabliſh that allegiance and protection being reciprocal, this reciprocity ſhall take place for Ireland being an independent nation, will not longer ſubmit to the partial inſults of any other country."

Many other Members ſpoke. Some objections occurred not againſt the ſubſtance or object of the amendment; the Houſe unanimouſly demanded a free exportation of trade; but ſome Members wiſhed for more guarded expreſſions. And the following amendment was propoſed inſtead of the firſt: "We hope your Majeſty will be aſſured, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs no temporizing expedients can poſſibly reconcile this nation to deſtruction: And that the only means of ſaving it is to open in all its ports a free and unreſtrained trade." After a few debates this laſt amendment paſſed. The effect may eaſily be foreſeen. Such an attack was not expected. The ſpeculatiſts who had ſo fully arranged the union of the three kingdoms, or in other words, the ſwallowing up of Ireland in the all-devouring boſom of the mother country, are altogether diſconcerted. The next day the report of the addreſs with the amendment was made, and approved both in Houſe of Lords and in Houſe of Commons. Another was read, addreſſed to the Lord Lieutenant. It was the moſt flattering to his Excellency and paſſed unanimouſly.

The 14th Mr. Flood went to England with the amendment. It will doubtleſs have its effect. The preſent military aſſociations by effecting this revolution have ſaved Ireland. The Houſe of Commons have formally voted their thanks to them. They amount to 40,000. The Duke of Leinſter and Lord Shannon are at their head, and act without reſerve. The volunteers were called together by a publication bearing the Duke's name, to eſcort the Members of the *Glorious Addreſs* when they paſſed from the Parliament Houſe to the Caſtle, to preſent to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was done with military honors to the Members.

Mr. Flood was admitted to an audience of his Majeſty and had the honor of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, and is returned with the King's anſwer to the addreſs. It is ſaid that before he left England, he reſigned all employments he had in Ireland under the Crown.

IRELAND.

In the HOUSE of LORDS, Nov. 3.

The Lord Chancellor reported the moſt gracious anſwer of the King to their addreſs, in the following words:

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Lords for the [illegible] dient and loyal addreſs which they have made to him. affurances which they give of their affection for his [illegible] ſon and family, and zeal for his government, cannot be particularly agreeable to his Majeſty in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

"His Majeſty receives with lively impreſſions the preſentation of their Lordſhips of the diſtreſſes of Ireland. And as the intereſt of all his ſubjects at all times affects him, he will heartily concur in any meaſures which after future deliberation ſhall appear moſt conducive to their happineſs and general proſperity.

The attention which the Peers are determined to give to ſuch domeſtic regulations as are neceſſary for the well being and happineſs of his ſubjects of Ireland, gives the greateſt ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, and they may at all times rely on the favour, protection and ſupport of his Majeſty."

An addreſs of thanks was voted, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

In the COMMONS Nov. 1.

Sir Richard Heron by directions of the Lord Lieutenant preſented the following moſt gracious anſwer of his Majeſty to the addreſs of the Houſe:

"His Majeſty has received with the greateſt ſatisfaction on the obedient and loyal addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, and the aſſurances they give of affection to his perſon and government, and congratulations on the increaſe of his family. His Majeſty relies with confidence that the Houſe will provide for the liquidation of the national debt, and for the honorable ſupport of his government, and that they will manifeſt their zeal againſt the enemies of his crown and the empire.

"The Houſe of Commons may be aſſured of the tender part his Majeſty takes in the diſtreſſes of his kingdom of Ireland; of his affectionate attention to her intereſts, and of his conſtant diſpoſition to concur in any meaſures which upon mature deliberation ſhall appear to be moſt conducive to the general advantage of all his ſubjects."

Sir Henry Cavendiſh moved for an addreſs of thanks, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it.

Best possible image.

BREST, September 28.

THE officers of the two fleets entertain each other reciprocally. The greateſt harmony prevails. Count D'Vaux is hourly expected here to confer with the Commandants of the combined fleets.

Extract of a letter from Cleves, Oct. 9.

"The merchants of Amſterdam made an immediate application to the States General for convoys to protect the trade of the Republic. Eight or nine of the principal cities have determined that Amſterdam ſhould equip ſhips for protecting its own trade, independent of any protection the city may receive from the Confederated States. The traders of Leyden who have a conſiderable traffic, have reſolved to quit Leyden and eſtabliſh themſelves at Amſterdam, unleſs the States General ſhall furniſh convoys for their trade. As to any ſuccours which Great-Britain is now demanding from this Republic, whatever the partizans of England may pretend, we are fully authorized to declare they will receive none."

Hague, Nov. 25. Letters from Amſterdam bring an account that Paul Jones, in conſequence of the injunctions of the States-General to ſail with the firſt fair wind, is actually ſailed but that the famous Capt. Cunningham, who eſcaped out of the priſon in England, and was to have gone with Jones, has altered his intention and is gone to Paris.

LONDON.

Nov. 11. The Jaſon, Sloper, from Cowes, to New-York, is taken by an American privateer of 16 guns. The Earl of Carliſle is appointed firſt Lord commiſſioner of trade and plantations. The States General intend to have 30 ſhips of the line ready for ſea by April next, and to augment their land forces. The 8th inſtant, the Who's-afraid privateer carried a large St. Domingo man into Liverpool. The Felucca, from Cape-Francois, is carried into Falmouth.

Nov. 13. The Earl of Hilliſborough is appointed Secretary of ſtate for the northern department, in the room of Lord Weymouth, who retires on a penſion of 3000l. a year. The King of Spain has forbid any Ruſſian men of war to enter any of his ports in the Mediterranean on any account. Four Britiſh regiments, 6 of Hanoverians, and 4 Anſpachers, will be ſent to America in the ſpring, and will amount to 10,000 men. An American privateer of 20 guns is carried into Cork by the Ambuſcade frigate.

NEW-YORK. February 21.

Monday laſt, the ſchooner——Capt. Johnſton, arrived here in 23 days from Bermuda, by him we have advice, that Admiral Parker has lately taken 7 large ſtore ſhips, from Old France for Martinico, that they were convoyed by three frigates, but that the convoy had eſcaped; and that the Britiſh fleet had taken poſſeſſion of Pigeon Iſland, a ſmall place about two leagues from the entrance of the harbour of Port Royal, in Martinico; that the ſchooner Diana, Capt. Jeffery, that ſailed from this port the 26th of December laſt, was taken by a rebel privateer cutter of 14 guns, from Philadelphia the 9th of January following; that 8 of the Diana's paſſengers were ſent on board the privateer, and the rebel Captain with ſome of his officers going on board the prize, the Lieut. of the cutter, with his friends on board carried her ſafe into Bermuda.

The ſloop Whalebone, Capt. Glegg, arrived here the ſame day alſo, from Bermuda likewiſe, in 11 days. He confirms the foregoing accounts, and ſays the following privateers belonging to this port, have taken prizes as follows, viz. a ſloop from New London for Martinico, with ſtaves and onions; a ſloop from Cape Nichola Mole, with rum, ſugar and molaſſes; and a brig and a ſloop from Virginia, with tobacco, by the brig Hammond, Captain Prichat, belonging to William and Bridger Goodrich.

A brig from St. Dominge with ſugars, by the Sir Andrew Hammond, Capt. Carmichael.

A brig from Philadelphia, with 400 barrels of flour, by the brig Defiance, Capt. King, belonging to Mr. Moore, and Meſſrs. Shaddon and Goodrich.

A brig from Cape Ann for Martinico, by the brig Weſtmoreland, Capt. Brady.

Three prizes to the brig Venus, ſent into Tortola.

Two prizes to the letter of marque ſloop Dolphin, and ſchooner Barrington, carried into the ſame iſland.

Two prizes by the Neptune; and a ſloop with molaſſes, by the Union.

One prize to the Arbuthnot.

Monday alſo, Capt. Child arrived here in a ſchooner in 9 weeks from Jamaica, having been on this coaſt near 40 days: The 11 ult. in Lat. 32, Long. 63, about forty leagues from the land, he fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Ruſſel, and near 100 ſail of other veſſels, ſtanding cloſe by the wind, which was then W. N. W. It blew a very hard gale of wind that night and the next morning.

Capt. Child informs us, that about the 14th of December laſt the greateſt part of the town of Savannah La Marr, in the iſland of Jamaica, was burnt by accident and that a few days after he left Kingſton he fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip Loeſtaff, who then had under her convoy a Spaniſh Galoon and another prize

Capt. Hall from St. Euſtatia, which place he left the 2d ult. aſſures us that on the 18th of December, a fleet of 36 ſail, ſeveral of them mounting 40 guns, laden with proviſions, naval ſtores, &c. for Martinico, appeared off that Iſland, they were diſcovered by ſome frigates belonging to Admiral Parker's fleet, who immediately made the proper ſignals, the Admiral with his fleet were at that time lying at St. Lucia, and directly put to ſea. He immediately detached part of his fleet to intercept them, and with the remainder proceeded to the Diamond, at the South end of Martinico, 9 ſail of French men of war came out of Fort Royal to endeavour to ſave their fleet of victuallers, Admiral Parker obſerving them, gave chace and got between them and the land. Some veſſels belonging to Statia laying at anchor at Fort-Royal, and dreading an attack on the Iſland, ſlipped their cables, and got under way, and before they loſt ſight of the two fleets, the van of the Britiſh was engaged with the rear of the French: Of the victuallers 11 were taken and 7 deſtroyed.

By the ſame Gentleman we are told, That Admiral Rodney is arrived in the Weſt Indies with 6 ſhips of the line, 7 frigates, and 3000 land forces.

Saturday laſt the SWIFT Packet, Capt. NICOLLS, arrived at New-York, with the October, November and December Mails, from Falmouth, in 55 days, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled. *Die Jovis, 25° Novembris, 1779.*

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parlirment aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"The juſt ſenſe we have of the bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's government, and the indignation we feel at the unprovoked and unwarrantable aggreſſion of our enemies, who ſeek to deprive us of thoſe bleſſings, and threaten your Majeſty's kingdoms with invaſion, will continue to animate our reſolutions, and redouble our efforts in the national defence. We truſt that thoſe efforts, ſeconded by the zeal of a faithful and loyal people, will, under the providence of God, be fully ſufficient to repel every attack, to fruſtrate the hopes, and defeat the deſigns of any confederacy that may be formed againſt your Majeſty's Crown and dominions.

"In ſuch a criſis, the approach of danger can ſerve only to call forth that national ſpirit which always riſes with the occaſion that demands it, but never diſplayed itſelf in a more important conjuncture, though it has ſo often protected the liberties of theſe kingdoms, and of Europe in general, and has enabled the Britiſh fleets and armies to withſtand, and defeat the deſigns of that reſtleſs and aſpiring ambition, which has ſo frequently diſturbed the peace, and invaded the rights of mankind.

"We are deeply ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs, which does not confine itſelf to one part of your dominions, but is anxious for the proſperity of the whole; and, in the midſt of your care and ſolicitude for the ſafety and welfare of this country, has led your attention to the ſtate of your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. Guided by the ſame ſentiments which promoted the humble addreſs we preſented to your Majeſty the laſt ſeſſion, we will continue our attention to thoſe important objects your Majeſty's wiſdom recommends, and after deliberately weighing the whole, will conſider what further benefits may be extended to that kingdom, by ſuch regulations, and ſuch methods, as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth, and intereſts of all your Majeſty's dominions.

"Your Majeſty's approbation of the good conduct and diſcipline of the militia, and of their ſteady perſeverance in their duty, and the ſatisfaction your Majeſty expreſſes in the conduct of your loyal ſubjects of all ranks, who have ſtood forth in this arduous conjuncture, muſt redouble that zeal, extend that influence, and increaſe thoſe perſonal exertions, which have given confidence, as well as ſtrength, to the national defence.

"We ſee, with great ſatisfaction, that your Majeſty, truſting in the Divine Providence, and in the juſtice of your cauſe, is firmly reſolved to proſecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion, in order to compel our enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation. Such ſpirited and vigourous meaſures muſt be conducive to ſo deſireable an end; and we humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that they will meet with our moſt hearty concurrence and firmeſt ſupport."

His MAJESTY'S moſt gracious ANSWER.

"My LORDS,

"I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. The ſpirit and reſolution with which you ſtand forth in the national defence, and the ſupport you promiſe to the vigorous meaſures I am determined to purſue, muſt tend to reſtore, upon fair and equitable terms, that general tranquility, which I have ever endeavoured to maintain; and your attention to thoſe important objects I have recommended to you, will, I doubt not, increaſe the general proſperity of all my ſubjects, which is my conſtant and invariable aim."

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"We are truly ſenſible that, in the preſent arduous ſituation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every ſentiment of duty to your Majeſty, and to thoſe we repreſent, to exert and unite our utmoſt efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country againſt a moſt unjuſt war, and one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that was ever formed againſt the crown and people of Great-Britain.

"We ſee and revere the goodneſs of Divine Providence in fruſtrating and diſappointing the deſigns of our enemies to invade this kingdom: And whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we truſt that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterprize defeated, by the bleſſing of the ſame Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majeſty's fleets and armies; and that your Majeſty's gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people will be juſtified, by the moſt convincing proofs, that they are ſtill animated by the ſame ardour and the ſame ſpirit, that have in former times carried this nation through ſo many difficulties and dangers, and have ſo often enabled their anceſtors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to ſave not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free States, from the reſtleſs ambition and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

"We acknowledge, with thankfulneſs, your Majeſty's goodneſs and attention to the addreſs of this Houſe, reſpecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland, in being pleaſed to order ſuch papers to be communicated to this Houſe, as may aſſiſt our deliberations on this important buſineſs: And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to take into our conſideration what farther benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by ſuch regulations, and ſuch methods, as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all your dominions.

Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the gracious manner in which your Majeſty renews and confirms your entire approbation of the good conduct and ſteady diſcipline of the national militia; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we concur moſt ſincerely with your Majeſty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and ſervices of thoſe loyal ſubjects who ſtood forth in the hour of danger, and who have added confidence, as well as ſtrength, to the national defence.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a ſincere part in your Majeſty's paternal expreſſions of concern that the various and extenſive ſervices and operations of the enſuing year muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: Yet, when it is conſidered how much the commerce, the proſperity, and the ſafety of Great-Britain depends on the iſſue of this conteſt, we doubt not that ſuch powerful conſiderations and motives will induce all your Majeſty's ſubjects to ſuſtain, with cheerfulneſs and magnanimity whatever burthens ſhall be found neceſſary for raiſing ſuch ſupplies as may enable your Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion in order to compel your enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

TRENTON, February 23.

Laſt week 22 of the Convention troops and two negroes, with their guide Joſeph Hayes, were taken up, as they were paſſing through Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and are all ſafely lodged in the county goal.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.

We are informed that this day the Bill for the gradual abolition of ſlavery will have the laſt reading in order to be enacted into a Law.

And that laſt week on the third reading of the Militia Bill, after ſundry debates about the filling up the blanks, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the ſums to be inſerted, and report to the Houſe.

And afterwards an order was made, That on Thurſday next, the Houſe will again take up ſaid Bill.

Notwithſtanding the great difficulties of procuring cloathing, we are aſſured from good authority, that by the exertions of the State, the troops belonging to Pennſylvania, in the Continental army, both officers and privates, have been ſo compleatly equipped from head to foot, that with the addition of a few hats for the privates which are now in hand, they may in appearance, as well as diſcipline and bravery, vie with any equal number of troops on earth.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Saturday, February 26, 1780.

WHEREAS the uſing public money for private purpoſes, is at all times a breach of truſt, which is greatly enhanced when ſuch money is employed in that ſpecies of traffic called ſpeculation. And it appearing to this Board, That Thomas Hale, Agent for confiſcated eſtates, for the county of Philadelphia, has employed a part of the money received by him in his office for the above purpoſes, this Board therefore diſmiſs the ſaid Thomas Hale from his office of Agent of confiſcated eſtates, and he is hereby diſmiſſed accordingly.

Reſolved, That William M'Mullin, Eſquire, be appointed Agent for confiſcated eſtates for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Thomas Hale.

Extract from the Minutes.

TIMOTAY MATLACK, Sec'y.

†‡ The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet on Wedneſday evening next, at ſix o'clock, in the Council Chamber.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, ſituated on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter.

Alſo a certain piece or parcel of LAND, ſituate in Lower Providence townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

TO BE SOLD BY

HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,

At their Steel Store in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A large QUANTITY of

STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,

Neatly finiſhed, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

WAS FOUND,

Yeſterday afternoon, in Market-ſtreet,

A PAIR of GARNET NECKLACES.

The owner may have them again, by proving property, and applying to the Printer.

February 28, 1780.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE three-ſtory DWELLING HOUSE, with a STORE adjoining, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Strawberry-Alley. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Junior, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, two rooms on a floor, a ſtable and chair houſe, a hay-loft, a large garden, a pump and well of good water before the kitchen door.

Alſo to be let, two Brick Houſes behind the three-ſtory houſe, two ſtory and garrets, the cellars paved, and kitchen in the cellars, and gardens alſo to each houſe; ſituated at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, below the new Play-Houſe. For particulars enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, on the premiſes.

February 28, 1780.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the ſubſcriber directed, will be ſold on Saturday the 26th inſtant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, two fifth parts, or all the right, title and intereſt of Nicholas Haſſelberg, of, in and to a brick tenement, and large brick and wooden tenement adjoining it, and lot of ground, in Moravian Alley, in this city, containing about eighteen feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, bounded on the north by a houſe and lot of the Rev. Mr. Kunze, on the ſouth by a houſe and lot of John Corry, on the weſt by ground of —— Benezet, and on the eaſt by Moravian Alley aforeſaid; the whole being ſubject to a mortgage for one hundred pounds, payable to Jacob Duché, Eſq; and a ground rent of thirteen ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling per annum, payable to William Allen, Eſq; Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haſſelberg, at the ſuit of John Coffman, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1780

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 7th of March, at Six o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee Houſe in this city, all the right, title and intereſt of James Talbot, late of ſaid city, of, in and to one moiety or half part of a brick meſſuage or tenement three ſtories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, more or leſs; bounded on the weſt by John Engelberger's lot, on the eaſt by John Ravenſtein's houſe and lot, on the ſouth by the Rev. Mr. Kunzee's ground, and on the north by ſaid Race-ſtreet: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid James Talbot, at the ſuit of Seagrove and Conſtable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 21.

NOW in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the following Goods, viz. ſeveral watches of different ſorts, three pieces of linen, ſome table linen, ſundry wearing apparel, one ſilver-hilted ſword, two tea-kettles, ſeveral blankets, candleſticks, ſome pewter, bees-wax, a few pair of ſilver buckles, ſome ſilver tea-ſpoons, a blackſmith's vice, ſundry gunſmith's tools, ſome breaſt-buckles not finiſhed, three military books, and one buckſkin. The owner or owners proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to

BENJAMIN PASCHALL.

STOPPED,

On ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's,

A BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, a white ſpot on the near ſhoulder, a ſaddle-mark on the middle of his back, four black feet, riſing five years old, about fourteen hands high. Alſo two ſilver-mounted piſtols, one braſs mounted ditto, one muſket, two blankets, two necklaces, one book entitled Military Guide for young officers, and one corded dimity jacket. The above articles will be reſtored to the proper owners on proving their property and paying charges, by

ALEXANDER CARLYLE, H. C.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD WHARF, having ſufficient depth of water for any veſſel to lie at, ſituated in the diſtrict of Southwark. Alſo a three ſtory brick HOUSE convenient to the wharf, having two rooms on a floor, with a two-ſtory kitchen adjoining, and an excellent pump of water at the door. For terms apply to JOHN JONES, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the Works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

ISAAC MOSELEY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A MARRIED MAN, who underſtands Gardening and Farming. Any Gentleman in want of ſuch a perſon, by leaving word with the Printer hereof ſhall be waited on.

Philadelphia, February 18.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the morning of the ſixteenth inſtant, a red and white mileh COW, about five years old, marked with the letter X on her off horn, branded on each horn W Z. a red ſpot on her off hind fetlock joint, the reſt of the foot white, with a bell and chain round her neck locked with a ſmall thum lock. Whoever finds the ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber living in Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ZANE.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſſ.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Melech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mehoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual allowance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of very fine WOOL CARDS, which will alſo anſwer for Cotton, by the groce, dozen or ſingle pair. Apply to SARAH BEZALEE, adjoining Taylor's Alley, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 7.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 6th inſtant, the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, near the Old Ferry-houſe, and robbed of the following Goods, viz. —— Twenty four pieces of callicoes of different colours, marks unknown, five pieces of Iriſh linen, two dozens Barcelona handkerchiefs, eight pair black ſilk ſtockings, four pieces hairbines, ſixty-two pounds ſewing thread, two dozens worſted breeches patterns of different colours, eleven pair ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, with ſundry pinchbeck, ſix pieces of check, Manchester make, five pieces of dark chintzes not cut, one piece of lawn marked D. B. two dozens womens cotton ſtockings marked D. B. one piece of Ruſſia ſheeting, thirty-eight yards, mark unknown, eight yards ſuperfine blue Engliſh cloth, four pieces ſuperfine ſcarlet rattinet, ſix pieces ditto white, one pound ſcarf twiſt, ſundry pieces of ſhalloons, eight pounds ſewing ſilk, twelve yards buckram, ſundry cards of gilt buttons, ſome Spaniſh ſugar, one ſmall box of ſquare needles, a quantity of check and blue cotton handkerchiefs, five yards ſuperfine muſlin, three ſtone paſte ſtock buckles, and near one hundred pounds of coffee. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves and goods, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

LEVI MARKS.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the late Barrack-Maſter General's department, are requeſted to exhibit their claims by the fifteenth of March next, in order that their accounts may be adjuſted and paid as ſoon as I am enabled: Thoſe that do not apply for ſettlement within the time limited above will blame themſelves for their own neglect, as it is expected on that day all the accounts of that department will be cloſed. Attendance will be given daily at my Office in Second-ſtreet, from Eight to Twelve o'clock, A. M.

I. MELCHER, late B. M. G.

N. B. As ſoon as caſh is received to pay off the arrears, ſuch as are intereſted ſhall receive the earlieſt intelligence thereof.

I. M.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, North-Britain, reſided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty-five years of age, a ſerjeant, deſerted the 2d of December laſt at Trenton in the Jerſeys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-ſix years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deſerted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December laſt.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1ſt regiment, three ſoldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards and Neil Blew. Burns deſerted at Suſquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, ſuppoſed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaſter, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, ſpeaks much in the Iriſh dialect, often makes uſe of the word *anan* when aſked any queſtion, is conſiderably pimpled in the face, which appears to be by drinking, is about forty years of age, and ſuppoſed to have a forged diſcharge, as he formerly kept ſchool and was known to borrow paper the night he deſerted. Croſs deſerted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great repeater in ſwearing, and is ſuppoſed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deſerted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the ſea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of ſhewing himſelf the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1ſt battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet ſix inches high, born in Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, ſpeaks good Engliſh though of Dutch parents, a well-ſet fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, is ſuppoſed to have a forged diſcharge, as he deſerted from Suſquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the ſame neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1ſt regiment, Hugh Davis, deſerted the 7th of December laſt, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut ſhort, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty years, ſuſpected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas Carrot, deſerted the 11th of December laſt from the Head of Elk, ſeventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Paſquetank county, North-Carolina, has black hair and fair complexon, ſuppoſed to be gone towards the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deſerted the 29th of December laſt, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a tayler, plays well on the violin, which inſtrument he is fond of; is ſuppoſed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkum, deſerted the 29th of December laſt, aged about twenty-ſeven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round ſhouldered, born in Craven county, North-Carolina, and ſuppoſed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Alſo William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet ſeven inches high, fair complexion, born in Paſquetank, North-Carolina, ſuppoſed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deſerted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidſon's company, John Conway, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and ſuppoſed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-ſix years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a ſwarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every perſon apprehending any of the above deſerters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, ſo that he may be ſecured, ſhall receive One HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and One DOLLAR for each mile ſuch deſerter ſhall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the ſubſcriber, or neareſt D Q. Maſter General, who is requeſted to pay the ſame.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,

LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Invalid Com. in Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.